

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,
SEE LAST PAGE.

JAUNT IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—No. 3.

Farm of Mr. Taber.—This is one of the finest situated and best sections of land in Dutchess County. Mr. T.'s residence stands on the top and near the centre of Chetsnut Ridge, which spreads out here like a broad, slightly rolling plain, and then gently descends in nearly every direction to the surrounding valleys. The farm comprises 400 acres, and, like those in the neighborhood, is devoted mainly to grazing. One large field of this farm has never been plowed, and others have not had a furrow drawn through them for many years. The land is kept quite free from weeds, and is otherwise in excellent condition.

The principal stock kept here is steers, which Mr. T. usually purchases from the drovers in the fall, and keeps them from eight to twelve months, when he sells them to the New-York butchers. He had a superb lot of about sixty head when we were there in August, which he had just sold for the city market, at an average price of \$73 50 per head. He paid \$45 for them last fall, which leaves him a profit of \$27 50 each. These had more or less short-horn blood in them. Grade steers are found to be much more profitable for feeding than the unimproved natives.

In addition to the above, Mr. TABER keeps some excellent thorough-bred short-horns. Of the cows, Aurora, 2d, bred by Mr. LATHROP, of Massachusetts, is one of the finest; she is also a great milker. He has several animals that he purchased of Mr. VAIL, and were bred from them, which are good milkers. His bull, Backwoodsman, is a superb animal. He was bred by Mr. WALTON, of Canada West, and was got by Brilliant, out of Young Favorite, by Comet, &c. He won the first prize (\$25) in class of bulls over three years old, at the Cattle Show of the American Institute, October, 1852, and was also winner the same year of the first prize at the Show of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society.

We found some nice Suffolk pigs here, a great variety of pear and other fruit trees in full bearing, and a choice garden.

Mr. TABER is an excellent farmer, and a great friend of all judicious improvements. It was owing to his exertions principally, and those of a few other spirited associates, that funds were raised for putting up the buildings and fencing the grounds at Washington Hollow, for the accommodation of the Dutchess County Annual Cattle Show and Fair. The main building is 50 by 80 feet, and two stories high. It is very convenient for the purpose; handsome, and well put together. We think permanent buildings are the most desirable for County Societies. It is

easy to fix upon the most convenient spot to erect them in a county, and the distance from this to the extreme ends is not so great as to deter any one favorably disposed from attending. We find those County Societies which have erected permanent buildings for their fairs are the most prosperous and best off.

Farm of Mr. Haviland.—This also is mainly devoted to grazing. The improved stock kept here is principally long-wooled sheep, of which Mr. H. has an excellent flock. Some of them are very large, and we found all covered with thick, heavy fleeces. This is a great consideration with wool-growers, and it is too often neglected even among high-bred flocks. It makes no small difference with the farmer whether he gets a large or small yield of wool from his sheep, as the cost of keep between a heavy or light-fleeced animal is generally in favor of the former. This may seem singular, but such is the fact, owing principally, we have no doubt, to his being the hardiest. No sheep will go through our long rough winters that has not a good thick fleece over him, to guard his body from pelting sleet and snow, and keep out the cold biting winds. The lambs from such sheep are hardier, and more easily reared; and we may set this down as the experience of the largest and best flock-masters, that sheep with thin, light fleeces are little if any more than half as profitable as those producing thick, heavy fleeces.

ROOT CROPS.—SOILING CATTLE.

BY J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D.

WHILE at Dunkirk, N. Y., a few days ago, I visited the famous Risley Seed Gardens, at Fredonia, now under the care of Messrs. U. E. DODGE & Co. I learned from Mr. DODGE a practical fact, in relation to the cultivation of the beet, as adapted to the soiling of cattle and winter feed, which I believe is somewhat new, and may prove useful to some of your readers.

Mr. DODGE says he considers that the beet far surpasses the carrot as winter feed for cattle, and it has another merit which renders it nearly equal to corn fodder for *summer soiling*, viz.: the large amount of leaves which may be removed during the chief period of its growth, not only without injury, but with decided advantage to the root.

The first large, rough leaves of the blood beet, Mr. DODGE says, (and many may have noticed,) invariably fall down and rot off, before or about the time the root begins to increase materially in size. New leaves are constantly forming, and the old leaves decaying. Mr. DODGE says, that as soon as the first large leaves are formed, a man may go along the rows of a plant, and break off all the leaves except two or three small sprouts on the crown of the root, and in five minutes may collect a bushel of leaves, which, as food for cows, are unsurpassed by clover, corn fodder, or any other green succulent food. This practice may be continued on the beet field for three months or more, and the beet will all the time thrive as well, and even

better, for the shortening and trimming of the leaves thus performed.

Mr. D., from some experience in the matter, estimates that the green food necessary to fodder six cows for three months, may be obtained from the leaves of an acre of beets, and still the roots will be as good if not better than if each root had been taken from the field. We have examined some of the beets from which Mr. D. has broken the leaves for his cows, and compared them with other beds near by, from which no leaves had been taken, and cannot perceive that the roots have been at all injured by the process, if indeed they are not really benefited. He thinks it increases the size and yield of the root. This certainly is an important source of green food for the owners of small farms or gardens near the large towns and cities, who wish to keep cows for their own families or for dairy purposes.

An important advantage of the beet over turnips is, that it imparts no disagreeable flavor to the milk and butter, and is kept over winter quite as easily as the turnip. Mr. D. places his beets on the ground, in rows, about a bushel in a pile, the piles close together, and covers with straw and about twelve or fifteen inches of earth. He says they keep in that way, perfectly sound until spring.

He thinks the beet is grown with more certainty than the carrot or turnip; requires less weeding; gives a better yield per acre; is more easily dug and pulled; keeps better; increases the production of milk and butter; and has superior fattening properties. He advises three kinds to be grown—the large red, the long blood, and the sugar-beet. The large red is from the Patent Office.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1853.

We have frequently seen articles like the above in American and European journals, recommending the leaves of beets as food for stock, and we do not doubt what Mr. DODGE says above; but we think it no more than fair to add, that we have cultivated the beet extensively ourselves for years; that we have repeatedly fed our cattle, sheep, and swine on the leaves as recommended above, yet they invariably scoured them badly, much to their injury. We have tried the leaves in various stages of their growth, fresh plucked from the growing roots, and fed them under the most advantageous circumstances; still, always with the same result. We have also tried salting the leaves, and mixing them with other food, yet we thought they injured our animals rather than benefited them. Boiling the leaves would doubtless obviate scouring; this, however, would hardly pay for the trouble in our country.

Mr. DODGE speaks of putting his beets in piles of one bushel each; we have often done it in heaps of 100 to 300 bushels each, and never found any trouble in keeping them. They are rather apt to grow in mild winter weather, and it would be safest probably not to make the heaps over 100 bushels each. Give them a conical form, and be very careful to have several air-holes on the top; see also that the ground on which the heaps are made is dry.

AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN GERMANY.—No. 5.

BY COUNT DE GOURCY.

Translated for the American Agriculturist from the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

THE day of my arrival at Basle being Sunday, that town had a deserted appearance. At five o'clock in the morning of the following day, I set out for Mulhouse and Thann. I had reason to regret having extended my journey to the latter town, for after passing Mulhouse, the country crossed was little else than a desert.

I visited the extensive nurseries of Messrs. BAUMANN & BROTHERS, at Bolwiller. Among other attractive objects, I observed there a specimen of *Araucaria lanceolata*, still very small, though thirty years old. I distinguished *Sophora pendula* among other ornamental trees, the habit of which is very pleasing. A willow with large and very glossy leaves attracted my notice by its splendid aspect. A linden, with extremely broad foliage, and a fern-leaved maple, (*Acer asplenifolia*), struck me as very fine ornamental trees. These nurseries contain a collection of the choicest varieties of fruit trees, of large size and vigorous growth.

The country which I have traversed during my present journey appeared to me inferior to that lying on the right bank of the Rhine, which I had lately visited, equally in regard to its natural beauty as to its culture. On my approach to Colmar, there appeared to be an improvement in the latter particular; but from this town to Schelestadt, where I passed the night, there was no opportunity of judging of the appearance of the country. The following day a carriage conveyed me to Villerhoff, an establishment for the reception of orphans and poor children, founded by the MERTIAN family, of Strasburg.

The first portion of the country that I crossed on my way hither was covered with vineyards; or, to speak more correctly, a species of market-garden culture, interspersed here and there with single or double rows of vines.

When I arrived at Villerhoff, I did not find the director of the establishment; one of the children conducted me to him. This personage, known by the name of Father NIL, has been a Trappist for a number of years. He had conducted, in this capacity, the husbandry of a monastery in the vicinity of Lille, but he relinquished his vows to Rome. He is a very active man, about fifty years old, the son of a farmer, of the neighborhood of Gand, in Belgium.

I found him surrounded by his workmen, of whom eight are Flemish Belgians, whom he introduced to teach the Alsatians the improved husbandry of their native country. Along with these eight Belgians, there are three countrywomen who have taken vows; they work with the day-women, teaching them hoeing and other common farm operations commonly intrusted to women and children. They wear their religious habit only on Sundays.

Father NIL has been four years at Villerhoff, and its management has been intrusted to him within two years. Judging from what I have seen, I think that, so far, the cultivation is in good hands. After his arrival at Villerhoff, they tried to rent or sell out an old cleared wood, entirely waste, adjoining a common where tobacco is cultivated on a very large scale, and where land sells at \$560 per acre. No tenant, however, offered for this land, wasted by the frequent overflow of the river, which spoils the entire country, besides being full of creeks and

inequalities formed by the floods, in which stagnant water remains for a long time after. Father NIL opened large trenches, the soil from which served to form dikes, shutting the floods completely out from this tract, eighty-three acres in extent. The available soil that remained was not sufficient to make up the inequalities of the embanked ground; he then took off a portion of the surface soil from a high part, and spread it on all sides. The subsoil, frequently turned over, furnished material which was removed either in a cart or barrow, according to the distance, for the purpose of levelling the whole ground. This piece was worked five times in succession; it consequently consists of five beds of soil fit to be turned up; thus the whole tract is found in a state to be operated upon by the cultivator, from one end to the other. Wherever a portion has been removed, the surface soil deposited on one side is spread over it again. With these careful labors, and the application of a good supply of manure, it has produced fine crops of all kinds. In its present state it is worth \$400 per acre, and could be rented easily at from \$12 to \$15 per acre. This is black soil, not very heavy, being from two to three feet deep, and resting on a bed of excellent marl.

The rotation followed at Villerhoff comprises, the first year, tobacco, hemp, beans, carrots, beets, maize, and haricot beans, flax and clover, Italian rye grass, or perhaps rape; the quantity of manure used is in proportion to the wants of each of these crops; all are sown in rows, and carefully cultivated free from weeds. Second year, wheat or oats; the latter is cultivated only for consumption by the four horses of the establishment. I have observed two varieties here; one is the potato oat and the other the white Hungarian. In 1849, the latter produced 148 hectolitres on five acres, but it weighs only 40 kilogrammes to the hectolitre, while the hectolitre of potato oats weighs 50 kilogrammes. The hectolitre is about 22 gallons, and the kilogramme a little over 2 lbs.

The maize field at Villerhoff far surpasses any which I have seen during my tour. The stalks are at least three and a half feet high, and many exceed that. The globe beets are very fine; so also are the red carrots of Flanders, which are of a blood color. This crop has produced at the rate of twenty-four tons to the acre. The tobacco is also more vigorous, and furnished with broader leaves than that of their neighbors, considered hitherto the best cultivators of tobacco in all Alsace. Potatoes are also very good, but not entirely free from disease. The bean crop, grown in the meadows, which has reached a height of six feet, is full of weeds; a yield of about forty-five bushels per acre is expected. Hemp, which is very thick, is of an equal height. The director has some very fine wheat, the seed of which he brought from Lille. He has sown also a small quantity of Smyrna wheat, a choice variety, the grain being of very fine quality in addition to its large yield. It only succeeds well in a very fertile soil. He sows as a second crop flesh-colored clover, maize for soiling, beans, and a large space of turnips. The maize for soiling is sown broadcast. I think more fodder is thus obtained than by sowing it in rows, as is practised in Baden.

[The Count is in error here—rows are the best.—EDS. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.]

The land of this farm consists of 325 acres of meadow, of scarcely medium quality; 200 acres

of good woodland, resting on a highly fertile bottom, 125 acres (about one fourth) of which is of a siliceous nature, and parched.

Father NIL has arranged a part of these meadows for irrigation. He could rent them readily in this state, for about \$15 per acre. To secure their permanent improvement, however, the greater portion should be drained, and protection against floods provided.

The following is the rotation commonly pursued by the farmers in the vicinity of Villerhoff: First year, tobacco or hemp, with an application of about sixteen tons of manure to the acre; second, wheat; third, barley; fourth, potatoes, clover, or maize: a little hemp is sown among the potatoes, the individual plants of which are cultivated for the seeds.

THE GREAT CONVOCATION OF POULTRY.

For the gratification of all amateurs of the gallinaceous tribe, we copy the following amusing article from *Dickens' Household Words*, on a late Poultry Show at Birmingham:

"Dear me!" said a lady, journeying by railway towards the capital of cocks and hens, "what a number of fowls they must keep in this small village! And yet, although I never heard such a crowing," she continued, peering out at the carriage window, "I do not see any of the crowsers."

At the next station, another small place, the gallinaceous chorus increased, as if a horde of wild chanticleers, yelling the warwhoop of their tribe, had surrounded the train, with the fierce determination of putting every passenger to the spur.

"What a country for poultry!" broke from a bundle of green coat and scarlet comforter which was huddled up in a corner of the carriage.

"Pretty well. But the cackling and crowing we hear are from Norfolk and Suffolk birds," remarked a gentleman of strong agricultural aspect. "Why, I've got a matter of sixty of the Cochinchinese breed for the show; beauties!—some of 'em up to twelve or thirteen pound apiece."

A clerical-looking gentleman eagerly inquired, "Indeed! How heavy?"

"A dozen pound, full weight!"

The clergyman groaned, "Then I shall lose the medal."

The glass roof of Bingley Hall, Birmingham, covers an area of an acre and a quarter. The hall is divided into five compartments, the largest being in the centre. To the separate space on the left, the Cochinchina and other cocks, (to the number of nine hundred and sixty-six,) together with countless heads of poultry from all parts of England, had converged, by the day following that on which we arrived by the train. The remainder of the hall was allotted to a show of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

A little before nine, three or four knots of gentlemen, not exactly with Birmingham faces, and having something on their minds, knocked at the front entrance. The door was cautiously set ajar by a determined policeman; the strangers slipped in, and the official instantly bolted the door after them. Despite the policeman's strongest precautions, however, your reporter slipped in with the last member of this secret society; whose secretary, the moment they entered, delivered to each a small purple-covered manuscript, inscribed with the words, "Judges'

List." This was filled principally with numbers and dates up and down the pages. Each then drew his pocket-pencil and a loose piece of paper, and all walked, attended by the Secretary, to the compartment where a number of large black fowls were ranged in pens, each pen having a neat wire netting in front.

"Now for the Spanish," said the brownest of the judges; "let us make an end of them." This harsh determination was almost literally fulfilled; for the whole party kept walking up and down before the terrified black fowls, sometimes separately, sometimes in twos and threes, sometimes altogether—making marks upon paper, looking into their little books, poking the fowls with their pencils, making them start by thumps on the netting, and teasing the poor things to such an extent that the Animals' Friend Society might have asked what they meant by it. After a while, they seemed to make up their minds to some conclusion. Each entered a note or two in his own little book; the Secretary took it down in his big book; and they all turned their backs at once on the specimens with which they had just been so completely absorbed.

"Here are the next, gentlemen; we've no time to lose. A thousand and fifty-six lots to pass judgment on." More walking before cases; more "marking-off;" more poking with fingers and pencils; more pinching of backs and peering at feathers; more fluttering of birds; constant retiring of judges into small groups, and mysterious whisperings about red, blue, and white ribbons, medals, and "honorable mentions;" the mysterious gentlemen passing from class to class, from pen to pen, from bird to bird, until their eyes were so bleared, and their ears so pierced with the barn-door chromatics of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one hens, besides countless cocks, that it is only wonderful how they could distinguish ducks from geese, or fowls from feathers. As a diversion, for variety's sake, they now and then called for a man with a weighing-machine, ordered a triumphant cock to be taken from his pen, and to be laid, with his legs tied, in the scale. Huge geese were precipitated into a pillow-case, and suspended from steelyards: select parties, of a drake and three ducks, were huddled without apology into one sack, and, after remaining there a few minutes, as unceremoniously turned out again. All day long these varied sports were continued; at the end of about eleven hours, the judges simultaneously shut up their little books, and the Secretary ran away with his big book, exclaiming, "To press!" The mysterious conclave then turned to each other, raised their hats, bowed, as if they had accomplished some great feat, and departed.

They were not, however, allowed to depart in peace. Although the evening had far advanced, a crowd of eager inquirers besieged the door of Bingley Hall. These were exhibitors, whose anxiety would not keep until the next morning. Their chorus was nearly as loud and quite as varied as that of their own poultry.

"Would you be so kind as to tell me what Number Nine hundred and ninety-nine, Class X, has got?" The good-natured arbiter turns over the leaves of his book, and is obliged to answer, "Nothing!" "And what Five hundred and one?" "A blank." "Then, Number Eighty-two?" "Again a blank." "And, if you please, [in despair] Number Thousand and four?" "I am sorry to tell you, still blank." The querist

nearly takes the skin off the nose of the judge with the sharpness of the tone in which he says, "Thank 'e, Sir!"

Another catechist comes into play. "May I take the liberty to ask about Number Fifty-seven, Class D?" "First prize, and extra medal." Catechist bolts away instantaneously. A faint cry of "hooray!" is wafted over the heads of the crowd.

Another still succeeds. "Any thing for Three hundred, Class V?" "Blank." "And Number Eleven hundred and twenty?" "Extra third prize. Are you content?" "Y-e-s! yes! I think I ought to be content; but still—" Objection drowned in the clamor of a hundred voices, asking twice five hundred questions.

On Tuesday the aspect of affairs was different. no need, then, to tap at a locked door, and slip past the policeman sideways. Open, Sesame! The feathered recluses are visitable on the small payment of half a crown, this being the "private view," consisting of a select private party of a few thousands.

The mammalia have their attractions; but the tide of the throng decidedly sets in towards the oviparous department. Admiration of various degrees is expressed in every variety of explanation. "Exquisite!" "Slap-up!" "Wonderful!" "Stunning!" "Be-a-utiful!" But the most intelligible commendation was that in the report of the "*Midland Counties Herald*:"—"The game fowls, as heretofore, were in wonderful variety. Every one knows how handsome are the males of these birds; but the excellent arrangements of the Exhibition Committee permitted a close inspection of the peculiar elegance of the hen-birds. There they stood ranged in many-tinted plumage, a troop of lovely vixens, petulant and furious, not merely *looking* as if each one would eat up a rival, but in not a few cases actually beginning to do so, to the annoyance of the attendants, who have to act as poultry police, and keep the Queen's peace among the fowls. One scarcely knew which most to admire in this department, whether the dainty Worcestershire Piles, the gorgeous Black-breasted Reds, the harmonious Duck-winged Grays, or the swarthy Birchen Grays and Blacks, looking very like imps disguised in half or entire mourning. It needed little imagination to supply the demoniac fire to flash from out their eyes and nostrils."

The competing lots of Cochín-China fowls, one hundred and fifty-four in number, were the grand objects of attraction and discussion. The excitement they caused among the persons who attend to such things is barely credible. The political convulsions of France, the future of Europe, the downfall or the established empire of Louis Napoleon, were trifling matters, not worth speculating upon. "How much do the best Cochín-Chinas weigh?" "I will tell you, Sir, on authority which you may trust implicitly. There, you see, two first prizes given for a cock and three hens, running each other neck and neck; but Mr. Andrews' are young birds, not so substantial as they will be. Mr. Sturgeon's pen are more mature, and weigh thus: cock, eleven pounds two ounces; hen, nine pounds; ditto, eight pounds ten ounces; ditto, eight pounds five ounces. He has several cockerels here weighing more than ten pounds a piece. I am told they make magnificent capons. Indeed, that gentleman

and Mr. Punchard, of Haverhill, in Suffolk, seem to be doing for Cochín-China fowls what Bakewell did for the Leicester sheep, and Ellman did for the South Downs—make them perfect in their way. The latter gentleman, in the course of 1851, obtained from thirty-five hens *and their progeny* something like six thousand eggs! These creatures are adapted to make most prolific colonizers. There are some chickens *this* season. They certainly look a little like subjects for the Foundling Hospital in their semi-nudity—a friend of mine knits polka jackets for hers—fact!—but the circumstance is curious, and I could show you even more strange, yet authentic statements."

A glance at the Catalogue shows the value set upon these treasures. By the rules of the Society, every pen must have a price. The amount is unlimited: and what is thought a prohibitory valuation can of course be made. But, if the price be offered, the sale must take place. Last year, a gentleman ticketed a cock and hen that he wished should return home after the Show, five pounds. To his surprise, they were bought. After this, it is not surprising to see lots of choice stock birds estimated at the figures of sixty, or even one hundred pounds. It was believed at Birmingham, that the actual saleable value of the poultry would buy all the cattle, sheep, and pigs in the show.

On the market-day, Thursday, the popularity of the pursuit was manifested. And it has the advantage of being open to all classes of society. Any one raised above poverty can rear a few fowls; the choicest specimens are not more expensive to keep than the ugliest mongrels; so the cottager may here enter the lists with the consort of his sovereign, and perhaps carry away the prize. During the four exhibition-days, the aristocrat and the plebeian seemed equally delighted with the display, and equally anxious to take the lead another year. Ladies of high degree, ladies of low degree, and ladies of no degree at all, were astonished and pleased. Such a sight they had never seen before.

It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the intense symptoms which show the *rapid increase* of the poultry mania. For many years it has been the leisure amusement of the humbler classes in the north and west of England. It now is become a fashionable hobby. Squires and ladies, lords and a prince, send flocks of feathered claimants, with powers of attorney, to get a silver medal if they can. Perhaps the most aristocratic poultry-classes at Birmingham were the geese and the turkeys; in which, however, they were headed by the Rev. John Robinson and Mr. E. W. Wilmot, respectively. They will try to succeed better another year. Lady Calthorpe sent the best pair of Guinea fowls of the good old-fashioned sort. It follows that prices hitherto unheard-of are given for choice specimens. Mr. Sturgeon cheerfully paid ten pounds for a white China cock and hen. Two gentlemen from a southern county bought, to share between them, a pen of six chickens for twenty pounds! What will their ladies say to it when they get home? A fancier, of the medical profession, purchased a broken-winged pullet for four pounds, on the chance of curing her.

Poultry Associations are starting up suddenly in various and distant parts of the country; no doubt on the principle, "Light your fire at both

ends, and the middle will take care of itself." Thus, Penzance shoots out a ray reflected from Birmingham: and to the spark which (it is whispered) is mouldering at Salisbury, Halifax already responds by a steady blaze; though, as this is to be a peripatetic school, annually wandering to and fro throughout Yorkshire, envious Associations may style it a will o' the wisp. We watch the progress of poultry with great curiosity. It almost looks as if the old tulipomania were about to have a modern rival.

HYBRIDIZING.

THE annexed article on hybridizing we take from McIntosh's Book of the Garden, now publishing in parts in Edinburgh. It is said to be from the pen of Mr. Anderson, one of the most scientific and skilful operators in Great Britain.

To those who would attempt the hybridizing or cross-breeding of plants, I will now offer some suggestions for their guidance. It is an essential element to success that the operator be possessed of indomitable patience, watchfulness, and perseverance. Having determined on the subjects on which he is to operate, if the plants are in the open ground, he will have them put into pots, and removed under glass, so as to escape the accidents of variable temperature, wind, rain, and dust, and, above all, of insects. A greenhouse fully exposed to the sun is best adapted for the purpose, at least as regards hardy and proper greenhouse plants. Having got them housed, secure a corner where they are least likely to be visited by bees or other insects. The plants which are to yield the pollen, and the plants which are to bear the seed, should be both kept in the same temperature; but where this cannot be managed, pollen from an outside plant, in genial summer weather, may be used, provided it can be got; for there is a class of insects which live exclusively on pollen, and devour it so fast after the pollen-vessels open, that, unless the plant is under a hand-glass, (which I would recommend,) it is scarcely possible to get any pollen for the required purpose. To secure against chances of this nature, a sprig with opening bloom may be taken and kept in a phial, with water inside, where it will get sufficient sun to ripen the pollen. But here, too, insects must be watched, and destroyed if they intrude. An insect like, but smaller, than the common hive bee, which flits about by fits and starts, on expanded wings, after the manner of the dragon-fly, is the greatest pest, and seems to feed exclusively on pollen. The hive bee, the humble bee and wasp give the next greatest annoyance. All these may be excluded by netting fixed over apertures from open sashes or the like. Too much care cannot be bestowed on excluding these intruders, whose single touch, in many cases, might neutralize the intended result; for the slightest application of pollen native to the parent plant is said by physiologists to supersede all foreign agency, unless, perhaps, in the crossing of mere varieties; and the truth of this observation consists with my own experience. Without due precaution now, the labor, anxiety, and watchfulness of years may issue in vexation and disappointment. As a further precaution still, and to prevent self-fertilization, divest the blooms to be operated on not only of their anthers, but also of their corollas. Remove also all contiguous blooms upon the plant, lest the syringe incautiously directed, or some sudden draft of air, convey the native pollen, and anticipate the intended operation. The corolla appears to be the means by which insects are attracted; and though, when it is removed, the honey on which they feed is still present, they seem puzzled or indifferent about collecting it; or if, haply, they should alight on the dismantled flower, (which I never have detected,) the stigma is in most cases safe from their contact. It will be some days—probably a week or more, if the weather be not sunny—

ere the stigma is in a fit condition for fertilization. This is indicated by many families, such as Ericaceæ, Rosaceæ, Scrophularinæ, Aurantiaceæ, &c., by a viscous exudation in the sutures (where these exist) of the stigma, but generally covering the entire surface of that organ. In this condition the stigma may remain many days, during which fertilization may be performed; and this period will be longer or shorter as the weather is sunny or damp or overcast. In certain families, such as the Malvaceæ, Geraniaceæ, &c., where the stigma divides itself into feathery parts, and where the viscous process is either absent or unappreciable by the eye, the separation of these parts, the bursting of the pollen, the maturity of the stigma, and all which a little experience will detect, indicate the proper time for the operation, sunny or cloudy weather always affecting the duration of the period during which it may be successfully performed. As to the proper time and season best adapted for such experiments, a treatise might be written; but here a few remarks must suffice. As for the season of the year, from early spring to mid-summer I would account the best period; but, as I have just observed, I regard all cold, damp, cloudy, and ungenial weather as unfavorable. On the other hand, when the weather is genial, not so much from sun-heat as at times occurs from the atmosphere being moderately charged with electricity; when there is an elasticity, so to speak, in the balmy air, and all nature seems joyous and instinct with life; this, of all others, is the season which the hybridist should improve, and above all, if he attempts muling. The hybridist should be provided with a pocket lens, a pair of wire pincers, and various-colored silk threads. With the lens he will observe the maturity of the pollen, and the condition of the stigma, whether the former has attained its powdery, and the latter (if such is its nature) its viscous condition. If he find both the pollen and the stigma in a fit state, he will, with the pincers, apply an anther with ripened pollen, and by the gentlest touch distribute it very thinly over the summit of the stigma. The operation performed, he will mark it by tying round the flower stalk a bit of that particular colored silk thread which he wishes to indicate the particular plant which bore the pollen, and at the same time tie a bit of the same silk round the stem of the latter, which will serve till recorded in a note-book, which should be kept by every one trying experiments on a large scale.

It is quite unnecessary to offer any directions as to the results to be effected. If it is desired to reproduce the larger, finer-formed, or higher-colored bloom of a plant having a tall, straggling, or too robust a growth, or having too large or too coarse foliage in a plant without these drawbacks, I need not suggest to select in another species of the same family, a plant of an opposite character and properties—say of dwarf, compact growth, handsome foliage, and free-flowering habit; and if such can be obtained, work with it, making the latter the seed-bearer. Or, if it be desirable to impart the fragrance of a less handsome kind to another more handsome, I would make the cross upon the latter. I cannot speak with certainty from my own experiments, how far perfume may be so communicated; but I have some things far advanced to maturity to test it; and I entertain the hope that fragrance may not only be so imparted, but even heightened, varied, and improved. Or if it be desired to transfer all or any valuable property or quality from a tender exotic species to a native or hardy kind, work upon the latter; for so far as constitution goes, I agree with those who hold that the female overrules in this particular. I would offer this caution to those who wish to preserve the purity of certain flowers for exhibition, especially those having white grounds, not to cross such with high-colored sorts. I once spoiled a white bloomed Calceolaria for exhibition, by crossing it with a crimson sort; all the blooms on those branches where the operation had been performed being stained red, and not the few flowers merely on which the cross was effected. In this note, already too long, I cannot further illustrate my remarks by recorded experi-

ments in the various tribes upon which I have tried my hand; but I cannot leave the subject without inculcating, in the strongest manner, the observance of the rules I have laid down to prevent vexatious disappointments. If any doubts arise about the cross being genuine or effectually secured, let not the seeds be sown. Three, four, five, and even six years, must oftentimes elapse with trees and shrubby things ere the result can be judged of; and if eventually it prove a failure, or even doubtful, it is worse than labor lost, inasmuch as it may mislead. If there is no great departure from the female parent, the issue is to be mistrusted. It is singular, if well accomplished, how much of both parents is blended in the progeny. Gentlemen eminent as physiologists have read nature's laws in these matters a little differently from what my own humble experience has taught me, and assigned to the progeny the constitution and general aspect of the one parent, while they gave the inflorescence and fruit to the other. I have crossed and inverted the cross, and can venture to give no evidence on the point, except, perhaps, as to constitution, to which the seed-bearer, I think, contributes most. A well-managed hybrid should and will blend both parents into a distinct intermediate, inasmuch so as to produce often what might pass for a new species. If the leaning be to one more than another, it is probably to the female, though this will not always be the case. Again, it is asserted that a proper hybrid—i. e., one species which is crossed with another species which is separate and distinct from it—will produce no fertile seeds. This does not accord with my observations. Dr. LINDLEY has remarked very justly, (Theory of Horticulture, p. 69,) "But facts prove that undoubted hybrids may be fertile." My hybrid, *Veronica Balfouriana*, (an intermediate between *V. saxatilis* and *V. fruticulosa*), seeds, I would say, more abundantly than either parent; and the progeny from its self-sown seeds I find to be of various shades of blue, violet, and red, rising in my garden, some having actually larger, finer, and higher-colored blooms than the parent bearing the seed; and I am familiar with the same result in other things. Yet I am far from asserting fertility in the produce between two members of allied but distinct genera—such, for example, as in the *Brianthus*, which I have found to be unproductive, whether employed as male or female parent. As above conjectured, its parents were far too remote in nature's own arrangement. The hybridist has a field before him ever suggestive of new modes of acting. He may try, as I have done, what may be effected under various-tinted glass. My persuasion is, that I effected from a pale yellow, a pure, white-grounded Calceolaria, by placing the plants under blue-shaded glass, by which the sun's rays were much subdued. He may also apply chemical solutions to plants with ripening seeds. Nature, in producing, as it sometimes does, plants with blooms of colors opposite to those of the parent, must be governed by some law. Why may not this law be found out? For example, under what influence was the first white Fuchsia, the *F. Venus Victoris*, produced, the purest yet of all the race, and the source from which all the whites have been derived?

A MAN can no where find as good a saving bank as emptying his purse into his head.—Dr. Franklin.

SAGACITY OF A GANDER.—One day last week a gander was "on duty" in keeping guard over a flock of goslings, which led to a rencontre between his gandership and a rooster. The contest, however, was of short duration, for the gander seized the cock by the neck and straightway flew into the canal, when he thrust his antagonist under water, and there held him until he was dead.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The surplus of wheat in Ohio this year is estimated at 13,000,000 bushels. *McKenzie's Message* says: "Calculators think that Upper Canada will have a surplus this year over any former season of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat."

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This exhibition was held at NIBLO'S Rooms, Broadway, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of this month, and was a successful one as far as progress in cultivation is concerned: whether it was equally so in promoting the more material interests of the Society we cannot at present say. Those at all conversant with the past efforts and history of this Society, agree that it has been left too long struggling to attain a position equal to the important objects at which it aims, and has been treated in a manner entirely unworthy the refined taste claimed by our citizens. The labor and anxiety which attend its management, which few are able to estimate, except those who have participated in them, have been borne by a few zealous individuals, who have spent a large portion of their valuable time in providing for the community at large a source of enjoyment which cannot possibly be confined to any section, and therefore cannot be enjoyed by themselves exclusively, or made use of for selfish purposes. Such offices are frequently rendered, and nothing received in return but apathy and indifference on the part of those who are to reap the benefit of their gratuitous labor, with insinuations as to their motives. The most zealous, however, lose their zeal under such circumstances, and only when they have abandoned their noble purpose are their efforts justly estimated. Public indifference, we trust, will not in this instance be carried too far; and it is to be hoped that those who heard the claims of horticulture urged with so much eloquence and feeling on the last evening of the exhibition, will not lose sight of the duties which the eminent speaker so clearly pointed out. The address of the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN left no grounds for doubt as to the importance of horticulture in the daily workings of society, and its power in sustaining and promoting virtue. It is only to be regretted that such an appeal is necessary here, while in other less flourishing communities the enthusiasm in such pursuits needs rather to be restrained than excited. If truth and eloquence, uttered in the presence of the objects which prompt it, have no effect in awakening the mind to the importance of cultivating such a source of enjoyment and refined pleasure, then there must be something deficient in the moral character, or it has been corrupted by less pure associations. From the attention with which the address was listened to by a large audience, and the interest taken in the various objects exhibited, there is some reason to hope for a better spirit in New-York towards the Society, which has been so long struggling for a position.

The weather on the first day of the exhibition was very unfavorable, and the visitors on this account few; towards the close the attendance was greater, and the interest manifested encouraging to the Committee.

The display of plants, though not extensive, was choice, and several specimens were contributed, unequalled at any former exhibition. The display of fruits, especially in pears and apples, was much superior to what was anticipated; and though the grapes cultivated under glass were not equal in quality to those which have been before the Society on previous occasions, the bunches were large and the quantity not deficient.

There has been a general complaint respect-

ing the coloring of the black varieties in all sections of the country this season, which has been attributed to the unusually wet and dull weather during the summer. Some bunches of the Isabella grape were large and well-colored. The display of native sorts was not large; a dish of the Catawba was of good quality, and a white seedling attracted some attention, the bunches of which were small, but similar to the Isabella in form; in flavor it was equal if not superior to that variety. A good white native sort would be a great acquisition.

Grapes.—The first premium for the best black Hamburgs was awarded to J. DALLIDAZE, gardener to Mr. RENNIE, Lodi, N. J.; to the same, the premium for the best six named varieties, and also for the best three named varieties. For the best bunch of white Muscats, to A. GORDON, gardener to Mr. HOYT, Astoria, L. I.

Pears.—The first premium was awarded for the best collection to Messrs. C. M. HOVEY & Co., Boston; second, to Mr. I. BRILL, N. J.; for the best six, to A. GORDON, gardener to Mr. E. HOYT, Astoria.

Apples.—For the best collection, to Mr. BAILEY, Plattsburg, who exhibited sixty-two varieties; for the best six, to Mr. H. THACKER, Oneida Community, N. Y.

Plums.—For the best three, to the same.

Quinces.—For the best twelve, to JOHN WHITE, gardener to Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

A discretionary premium for a collection of pears was awarded to M. COLEMAN, gardener to Mr. A. P. CUMMINGS, Williamsburg.

For a very large variety of apples, to A. B. COLEMAN, Cincinnati. These two apples attracted much notice from their beauty and unusual size. The variety was unknown, and no account given of its history.

Water-melons.—For the best two, to Mr. A. GORDON.

Musk-melons.—Best two, to Mr. I. BUCHANAN, Astoria.

The premium for the best general display of vegetables was awarded to JAMES ANGUS, gardener to Mr. W. W. Fox, West Farms.

We have not space for the full list of awards.

The collections of hot-house plants were from Mr. L. MENAND, Albany; T. DUNCAN, gardener to Mr. E. J. WOLSEY, Astoria; Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, Astoria; A. SCHULTZ, gardener to Mr. MUNN, Mott Haven, and others.

A specimen of the swan plant attracted much attention from its curiously-formed flower and habit of growth. It was growing from a small block of wood, and suspended to one of the taller plants. This is one of the epiphytal orchids. It was sent from Venezuela, of which place it is a native; and has been flowered by DAVID SCOTT, gardener to Mrs. HOLBROOK. It is the *Oyenochea ventricosum* of botanists, and though not as showy as others of this extensive tribe, is very interesting from its appearance and form of the flower.

A collection of cape and other heaths was exhibited by Mr. L. MENAND, Albany, two of which were of unusual dimensions, and larger than any we have seen for some time. One of them was at least 3 feet by 3, and well furnished with flowers. This was *Erica transparentens*. He had also *E. cerinthoides*, *E. Bowiana*, *E. colorans*, *E. Gracilis autumnalis*, and a number of less tender varieties. A neat little plant of the common heather of Britain was in his collection, which was much admired by those who recognized it. A very spiny speci-

men of the Cactus tribe, called *Opuntia eburnea*, was among his plants, which presented a very formidable aspect, and was feared by many, if not loved. Mr. M. has a decided taste for this peculiar tribe, and possesses a valuable collection. His skill in plant cultivation, and attachment to his profession, are well known; and his contributions to the New-York Society have been justly appreciated. He had a fine collection of tender ferns and lycopodiums.

Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN exhibited a very fine specimen of *Clerodendron Kampferii*, to which the first premium was awarded. A large plant of *Medinilla magnifica*, from Mr. WOLSEY'S, was much admired; also, a beautiful plant of *Lycopodium casium arboreum* from the same place. The premium for the best four hot-house plants was awarded to this contributor. A very fine plant of *Allamanda nerifolia* showed skill in treatment. A collection of large hot-house plants was deposited by Mr. CUMMINGS'S gardener, some of which, such as the nutmeg tree, sage, palm, &c., are interesting plants. A fine collection of coniferous plants, from Mr. THOS. RICHARDSON'S gardener, W. CHALMERS, occupied a centre table, with which was a number of plants of the Cactus tribe. The first premium was awarded to a collection from Messrs. THOS. HOGG & Son, Yorkville, which contained many beautiful and valuable plants.

Mr. A. BRIDGEMAN, Broadway, had a stand of plants which contained some interesting specimens.

Mr. A. REID exhibited plants and flowers.

Bouquets and baskets of cut flowers were exhibited by Mrs. A. HENDERSON, Messrs. J. CRANSTOUN, Hoboken; ISAAC BUCHANAN, GEORGE HAMLYN, Yellow Hook; W. PARKS, Brooklyn, and I. T. MAHON.

The first premium for hand-bouquets was awarded to Mr. I. BUCHANAN. For the best parlor-bouquet, to Mrs. A. HENDERSON; second, to Mr. JOHN CRANSTOUN. For the best basket of flowers, to GEORGE HAMLYN; second, to Mr. GABRIELSON.

For the best basket of wild flowers, to Mr. JOHN CRANSTOUN, Hoboken.

Extensive collections of dahlias were exhibited, many of which were flowers of merit. The premium for the best twelve was awarded to Mr. I. WEIR, Gowanus; for fancy dahlias, to the same.

Verbenas were exhibited in large numbers. The premium for the best twelve was awarded to M. COLLOPY, gardener to Mr. W. PRENTICE. For phloxes, the first premium was awarded to Mr. I. B. LENOIR, Broadway.

A discretionary premium for a seedling petunia was awarded to Mr. A. SCHULTZ.

Cut flowers were exhibited by Messrs. T. DUNLOP, J. W. WOOD, Carmanville; C. MORE, and others. We would notice many of the articles more particularly, but our space is limited.

The exhibition on the whole was successful, and much credit is due to the members of the Committee of Arrangements for their attention to the convenience of the exhibitors, and the comfort of all concerned in the exhibition, but especially for the freedom with which they devote their valuable time to the promotion of the interests of the Society, at a great pecuniary sacrifice to themselves. The Chairman, Mr. MEAD, has labored anxiously to establish the Society, and it is to be hoped his efforts will eventually prove successful. They certainly deserve it.

Ladies' Department.

JOURNAL OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

A WASHING-MACHINE—PRESERVING QUINCES.

I HAVE long had a great desire to contribute my mite to the Ladies' Department of the *Agriculturist*, as I think it the bounden duty of every farmer's wife to do her best to assist in improving and elevating her sex, more especially in the rural districts. Besides, a woman best understands what is most appropriate for this department; and I have often felt it as a disgrace to us, that we did not contribute more frequently to the agricultural literature of the day. In some other walks of literature—poetry, romance, essays, history, and even science, for example—ladies are taking a prominent part. Why, then, not in agriculture, more especially in horticulture and housewifery?

But how best serve my sex? The idea of a journal suggests itself. "What, a daily chronicle of dull household affairs?" I hear the reader exclaim. Certainly: why not? These are the very things we ought best to know; things which should most interest us after our moral duties, and these, if I may say so, are minor morals; then why not a daily chronicle of them, with suggestions for the benefit of my sex? Such, Mr. Editor, are the conclusions which I have come to; and with great deference, and a trembling hope that something from my manuscript may be found worthy of going into type, I send you the pages of the first week of my journal.

Monday, Sept. 19.—This is washing-day; heigh-ho! how I dread it! Scarcely had this exclamation dropped from my lips, when BIDDY, my Irish girl, came running from the wash-room into the kitchen, where I was putting up the breakfast dishes, both hands raised up higher than her head, and her eyes glowing with astonishment.

"O Ma'am, here's the quarest thing ye iver saw, and it works so nately; the baby's washing the clothes as white as linen ever bleached in blessed swate Ireland that was, afore the famine cursed it."

I dropped my dishes and ran for the wash-house, and there, to my surprise, was the "baby" indeed, (for Biddy had been his nurse in infancy, and could never be made to designate him in any other way, the affectionate creature,) meaning by this, my youngest child, Johnny, a boy little over seven years old. Well, there he was, sure enough, perched on a chair, with both hands fast hold of the end of a small shaft, drawn easily on a roller up an inclined post, with an upright wash-board at the other end, moving back and forth in a square, half-open box, set on legs. Into this box was poured the hot soap-suds; the clothes were put in, and the wash-board then operated upon them precisely like the hammer of an old-fashioned fulling-mill.

And neatly, as Biddy said, was the work done; for the linen came out as white, almost, as the driven snow, while Johnny splashed away with great glee, under the direction of Willy, an older brother, thinking it capital fun, my husband standing by at the same time, laughing most heartily; for he had purchased and brought home the machine, and set it to work without my knowledge, in order to give me a pleasurable surprise.

"Well, Bessy, my dear, you won't dread washing-day hereafter," said my husband.

"No, indeed," I replied, "if Johnny can do the work so easily for the future, and so much to his own satisfaction!"

"Yes, mother," spoke up Willy, "but I am helping too. You would n't see the clothes so white, if it wa' n't for my softening your hard water."

"How is that?" I asked.

"Oh, that is a chemical secret, to be told hereafter; wait a little, and see how they dry."

Well, wait I must, I suppose, for it does not answer to learn too many good things at once. However, as soon as I get the secret from Willy, my female readers shall find it openly printed in the pages of the *Agriculturist*—a secret to them no longer. In the meanwhile, I am quite contented to-day with having my washing done without my aid, as it is the most laborious and irksome of my weekly work, if I except baking; nor shall I be in a hurry to pry into the occult secret of the thing, if I am a woman.

Tuesday, 20th.—The clothes have dried beautifully. I certainly never saw the like; and I doubt whether "blessed swate Ireland" itself, as Biddy calls it, could show whiter. Only a few spots now and then, from the dirty feet of one of our mischievous little terrier puppies, that got out of the yard and ran over a small part of the linen which was drying on the green grass.

Early in the evening, finished ironing; read a little in Mrs. Loudon's *Gardening for Ladies*, and then retired, somewhat fatigued.

Wednesday, 21st.—Determined to have an easy day of it. Did up my morning's work, and then gathered the seed-pods of a few of my later summer flowers; the best method of drying and preserving of which, I will give some time hereafter. In the afternoon, I went riding a short time with my husband, as he wanted to show me the fine action of a young horse he was now breaking to harness. He went very nicely indeed.

Thursday, 22d.—Having finished such peaches as are proper for drying for the present, to-day I made an attack upon the quinces for preserving. They are not fully ripe yet; but as they are rotting rapidly upon the trees, and quite wormy, if I do not pick them immediately, I shall not get enough to make sufficient preserves for family use.

I find a great difference of opinion among my neighbors in regard to the best variety of quinces for preserving, and am therefore determined for my own satisfaction to experiment on the three best, namely, the Portugal, the Apple-shaped, and the Pear-shaped; for we have them all in abundance in our orchard.

Well, I have had a laborious and ungrateful task of it to-day; for out of seven bushels and a peck of quinces, I doubt whether I shall make as many preserves as I did last year out of one third the quantity, so worm-eaten and decayed was the fruit. Determined to ask my husband the reason of this after supper.

The evening meal being finished, and the dishes washed and put away, I took my knitting and sat down on the opposite side of the round table in the breakfast-room, where my husband was amusing himself with his weekly agricultural paper, after a pretty hard day's work cutting and shocking corn. I found him in the midst of the *Price Current*; and occasionally, stopping the perusal, he seemed to be thinking aloud.

"Well, this looks favorable for corn and wheat, after all. It is true that there is a slight fall in the market; but then the paper tells us there are short crops in Europe, and a prospect of higher prices. Now, that looks reasonable; so I'll not sell my wheat on Saturday, as I was contemplating—would you, Bessy?" he added, looking over to me.

"La, how should I know? I don't study the markets."

"But you should then, my dear. I tell you the market reports, after all, are the most important part of my paper; and if it wa' n't for that, I wouldn't take it, for they can't teach me any thing about farming. Sometimes I think it's all humbug, these editors talking so much. However, some of them are pretty smart fellows, considering they are not on a farm, and occasionally write as if they took hold of the plow, the hoe, and the axe themselves, now and then." Pausing a moment and looking up hard at the ceiling, he added, "Well, I do declare, they help me to a good improvement once in a while; for I recollect —"

"Never mind, if you please, husband, about your recollections just now," I replied, a little impatiently, "and please tell me instead, why the quinces are so bad this year. Look, here is all I have been able to cut and pare from that great heap we picked this morning."

"Indeed!" and you may be assured that he raised his eye-brows with no little astonishment. "Well, Bessy, I tell you this all comes from want of pruning. Don't you recollect you would scarcely let me cut a limb last spring? They are planted along the road through the orchard, and you said you wanted them for shade; and then they looked so beautifully in May, with their pink and snowy blossoms, and so superb in autumn, with their golden fruit, rivaling the orange-walk of our wealthy neighbor, Mr. Rich, when he takes the trees which form it out of his conservatory in June, and places them in their neat green boxes, grouped so handsomely with other shrubbery on the lawn."

At this point up spoke my eldest boy, Willy, who had sat down by my side to study a lesson in agricultural chemistry.

"Now, father, can this be entirely so? Why, my Fruit Book says the quince is a shrub or bush, and not a tree; and that it does not require trimming, like the apple."

"Your book is a dunce, then. Don't I know better than all that? Just you look over the way there to-morrow morning, at Dr. PARTICULAR's garden, and see a quince tree growing up with as handsome and straight a trunk, though of course not so tall, as the finest apple tree you ever looked at since you were born; and then its top is round and full as a half globe, and the branches hang down like a weeping willow, almost to the ground; and they are loaded, too, with the fairest and largest of fruit. Why, my boy, that single tree will yield more quinces this year than a baker's dozen of our shrubs or bushes, as your stupid book calls them."

I thought this rather a poser to poor Willy, and was about suggesting some palliation, when he gave his scalp-lock a strong pull, and quickly replied, "That may be as you say, father, but Dr. PARTICULAR tells me quite a different story. He says a few years ago this tree and all the rest on his premises were stunted in growth, and produced no better fruit than ours; but his knowledge of the constituents of a soil and of quince fruit and wood, told him what to

do at once, to renovate his trees and improve his fruit. So he gave the land, which was in poor grass, a good coating of lime, with a sprinkling of potash, in the spring, and in the fall he added ten cords to the acre of a compost of swamp-muck and barn-yard manure. Then he broke it up with a trench plow, going deep where the roots had not spread, and so shallow as not to injure them near the trunks of the trees; after that, he kept the ground in root crops, moderately manured every year, till the last one, when he laid it down to grass again: and this is the result. Now, I'm of the opinion, father, if you'll let me do the same this fall, we shall have just as good quinces hereafter as Doctor PARTICULAR."

"Nonsense, my boy; haven't we manured, plowed, and cropped the orchard once in four years ever since it was set out? Barn-yard manure and muck—all stuff! The trees don't want any—they are growing too rank already."

"Perhaps," added I, "this is the reason—the fruit rots so much."

"Exactly," says my husband, "though I've no doubt the unusual quantity of rain this year, the excessive heat that followed, and more insects than I ever saw before, have lent their aid."

"Yes," put in Willy, nothing daunted by the rebuff he had got, "perhaps father is right. I did not think of the plowing and manure; nevertheless, I haven't a doubt all the lime and potash in the soil is exhausted, and that a little of these ingredients would help the fruit."

My husband queried, while the boy argued, produced his books, and read from them, till at last he seemed convinced; though he is so set in his way, he would not fully acknowledge "that it might be a good thing to add the lime and potash."

Friday, 23d.—I will skip over to-day, as nothing particularly worth noticing occurred.

Saturday, 24th.—This is baking-day, and a sad hard time I've had of it. Neither yeast nor yeast cakes seemed to work, and the bread is heavy enough. Monday afternoon I will go and see Mrs. Goodwin. She never has poor bread, or pies, or cake, and I am determined I will learn all about making dough rise surely and well. But I wish some body would invent a baking machine half as efficient as my washer. What a saving of labor it would be to us poor farmers' wives! We cannot send to the baker's, as town's-people do; and as to resorting to crackers or hard bread, I never could relish them; and they don't seem to digest so well as good home-made bread.

That terrier puppy, or rather a pair of them, loose again, and mistaking a brood of my rare and beautiful pheasant chickens for birds, they gave chase to and killed three of them before the boys could beat them off; though the motherly hen followed them all the while, and fought like fury, nearly picking out one of their eyes. But the puppies were as indomitable as herself, and being almost as active as gray-hounds, two of them were too much for her. The boys cried bitterly over the loss, and now consent to have the puppies chained up to their dog-house, till they get older and learn better.

Now, what do you say, Mr. Editor? Will you please give us your opinion?

[In answer to our fair correspondent, we beg leave to say, that we do not like to interfere in family affairs; yet, as she has appealed to us, we will propose a compromise between the

father and son. Spread broad-cast over the orchard ground, as soon as convenient next month, twenty or thirty bushels of lime to the acre, and an equal quantity of wood-ashes, or the equivalent to the latter in potash, which would be about 180 lbs. Dissolve this in water, and apply it from a water-cart or garden engine, or watering-pot. If this is not convenient, then pulverize the potash very finely, and scatter it by hand, taking care to have the hand well gloved, so as not to cauterize it. Then break up the orchard ground before frost sets in, as deep as the roots of the trees will admit, without injuring them. Next summer keep the weeds down with a light plow and a harrow, and the next fall give it another dressing of lime and ashes, and another plowing and harrowing the following summer till August, when it may be laid down to grass again for two or three years. We would not recommend taking any crop, unless the trees are young and only partially shade the land; for if you do so, it will require manure to prevent exhausting the soil, and we doubt, under these circumstances, whether the crop would pay the expense of cultivation.]

SWEEPING THE STREETS.—We learn that several fashionable ladies have undertaken to sweep the sidewalks of Broadway with the trains of expensive dresses. It is hardly proper to carry Anti-Woman's Rights practices to such an extreme of humility; for a silk skirt sweeping the streets is as much out of its appropriate sphere, and gives as much evidence of its "strong-mindedness," as a pair of laced boots and imitation pants upon the platform of a convention. A friend of ours was so unfortunate as to step inadvertently upon the extremity of one of these trains, and being a gentleman of exquisite modesty, his feelings were lacerated worse than the fabric, which, indeed, was so stout as not to tear at all, though the indignant jerk of the fair lady parted some of the threads with which it was gathered at the waist. Some of the mysterious architecture was near being revealed, by which our real women build themselves into shapes as opposite as possible to those of the marble figures which stud the aisles of the Crystal Palace. With wonderful dexterity, however, she closed the gap with one hand, raised her train above danger with the other, and at the same instant annihilated the offender with the lightning of her eyes. This serious accident shows the necessity of some legislative enactments for the protection of foot-passengers, since collisions of trains bid fair to become as frequent on sidewalks as on railroads. The dust is already nearly as troublesome as in the cars, and Punch's invention of a boy with a watering-pot to every two ladies has not yet been adopted in this country; though some time ago he published a picture representing its successful operation in London.

The first object of modern reformers is to call things by their right names; and we suggest the appellation of *Broomers* as peculiarly appropriate to those ladies who wear dresses too long; both because it expresses the peculiarly useful labor which they perform, and also because it implies their relationship to the Bloomers, whose dresses are too short.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A LARGE RADISH.—A correspondent writes us that he pulled a radish from his garden on the 15th September, which measured eleven inches in circumference. It was of the long purple variety, perfectly sound, tender, and palatable. He claims no merit for raising it, as it was self-sown among the potatoes, and was shaded by a fruit tree.

CLEANLINESS is so necessary to health, that Dr. FRANCIS says, if he ever recommended a cure-all, it would consist of a bar of yellow soap.

The following recipe was furnished us by Mrs. P., of Brooklyn, Conn., and we can testify to the extra quality of the pies made by following it:

FOR FOUR LEMON PIES.—Grate the peels of four lemons, and squeeze the juice into the grated peel. Then take nine eggs, leaving out half of the whites, one pound of loaf (or white) sugar, half a pound of butter, one pint of cream (or of milk,) and four tablespoonfuls of rose-water, and beat them well together, and add the lemon. Divide into four pies, with undercrust, and bake.

HOW TO COOK SWEET POTATOES.—Boil two large sweet potatoes, rub them through a sieve, then add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a little salt, one pint of buttermilk, a teacup of sugar, a table-spoonful of saleratus, dissolved in warm water. Bake in an earthen dish. Serve up cold with cream.

ARROWROOT BLANCMANGE.—Put a quart of milk to boil; take an ounce of Bermuda arrowroot, ground fine, make it a smooth batter with cold milk, add a teaspoonful of salt; when the milk is boiling hot, stir the butter into it; continue to stir it over a gentle fire (that it may not be scorched) for three or four minutes; sweeten to taste with double-refined sugar, and flavor with lemon extract or orange-flower water, or boil a stick of cinnamon or vanilla bean in the milk before putting in the arrowroot; dip a mould into cold water, strain the blanchmange through a muslin into the mould; when perfectly cold, turn it out. Serve currant jelly or jam with it.

RICE FLOUR BLANCMANGE.—Make as directed for arrowroot blanchmange—a small teacupful of ground rice to a quart of milk.

THICKENED MILK, (Milk Soup.)—Put a quart of milk over the fire to boil; put a teacupful of wheat flour into a basin; sprinkle over it enough water to make it damp; then work it between the hands until it forms in small smooth rolls; put a teaspoonful of salt to the milk, and when it is boiling hot, stir in the flour: let it boil gently for ten or twelve minutes, then turn it into a tureen; add sugar and nutmeg if liked, or without either.

This is very light and nourishing for invalids or children, except in cases of constipation, which boiled milk increases.

MILK PORRIDGE.—Make a quart of milk boiling hot; make a tablespoonful of wheat flour a smooth batter with cold milk; add a teaspoonful of salt, and stir it into the boiling milk; continue to stir it for five minutes, then put it into a basin or tureen; sweeten to taste; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon. This is very nourishing and agreeable either for children or adults. Sweetened with loaf sugar, and nutmeg grated plentifully over it, will make it a most excellent remedy for looseness or dysentery. Or, boiled milk without the thickening, sweetened with loaf sugar, and flavored with grated nutmeg, has the same effect.

BUTTERMILK POP.—Make a quart of buttermilk boiling hot; wet a tablespoonful of corn meal or wheat flour, and make it a smooth batter with water, and stir into the milk, with a teaspoonful of salt; continue to stir it for five minutes when wheat flour is used, or fifteen when it is made with corn meal. Sweeten to taste with sugar or syrup, and add nutmeg or ground cinnamon, if liked. This is eaten with bread broken into it.

PINEAPPLE JELLY.—Pare and grate the pineapple, and put it into the preserving pan, with one pound of fine white sugar to every pound of the fruit; stir it and boil it until it is well mixed and thickens sufficiently; then strain it, pour it into the jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

ONIONS.

ONIONS, together with garlic, were held in such estimation by the Egyptians, that they swore by these vegetables as divinities. The satirist Juvenal ridicules them for their superstition, and calls them a happy people, in whose gardens their deities grow.

The Egyptian onion, being a very fine vegetable, was forbidden to the priests of that country, as too great a luxury. Some have thought that the priests did not eat the onion, from some superstitious dislike. But the bulb they hated was the red squill, because it was dedicated to Typhon, their evil deity. Our English name of onion is derived from the Latin *unio*, (one,) because the bulb is solitary, and throws out no offshoots.

Garlic was highly esteemed among the Greeks. The Athenians believed that it counteracted the effects of bad air. Garlic, with flour and honey, was the fare set before Machaon, in the royal tent of Nestor. (Iliad, book ii.) The herb *moly*, given by Mercury to Ulysses, to protect him from the enchantments of Circe, is believed to have been the garlic, called *Allium magicum*. (Odyssey, book x.)

Garlic was sacred to the Roman penates, but the goddess Cybele admitted no one to her rites who had recently eaten garlic. Horace's third epode is an execration of the strong-scented herb. We must remember the tale in the "Arabian Nights," that delightful book of our youth, in which the merchant is so severely punished by his lady wife for entering her presence with unwashed hands after eating a ragout of garlic. Pliny tells an easy mode of doing away with the unpleasant smell of garlic, by eating with it beet-root roasted in the ashes. There is a sweet-scented garlic (*Allium odorum*), a native of the south of Europe. In the Levant, garlic is hung over the doors of houses to avert sorcery; a relic, among the modern Greeks, of the veneration of Mercury's moly, with its anti-circcean virtues. Our wild garlic, with its pretty, white, star-like flower, is an ornament to our woods, as far as the sense of sight goes, at least.—*Littell's Living Age*.

DRAINING.—No. 11.

TILE DRAINS—CONTINUED.

SOME of the advantages claimed for horse-shoe over pipe-tile, are, that they occupy less room in burning and carting, since they lock into each other; that they furnish better openings for the access of water, both at the bottom and at the edges where they are placed upon soles; and that, being placed upon broad soles, they rest upon a wider base than the round or nearly round pipe-tile, and are on this account less liable to sink out of place. We think, however, that pipes form the most perfect tube for a permanent drain. If carefully laid, there is little fear of their displacement, and with regard to the free access of water, experience has fully shown that "the water cannot be kept out of them." The water will not only enter between the joinings of the several pieces, but it readily passes through the sides of the tile itself. An unglazed vessel made of brick-clay of the finest quality will not hold water any length of time. A drain of two-inch pipe-tile, ten rods long or even less, will give a constant full stream of water from a wet soil.

The most perfect form for a drain is one made with tile, covered with a layer of stone six to fifteen inches in thickness. If stones are put over the tile, great care is requisite, or the tiles will be cracked or broken. This addition of stones is seldom necessary, and probably not at all, unless in a very compact clay soil.

Where a great amount of water is to be conveyed away, as in large main drains, it often

becomes necessary to use very large tile, or to place two or three smaller ones by the side of each other. The cost of two smaller tiles is little more than that of a large one of double capacity; and there is this advantage, that where there are two distinct sets of tubes, there is a less chance of failure; for should one give way, there will still be one left. Two forms of the double drain are shown in figures 20 and 21.

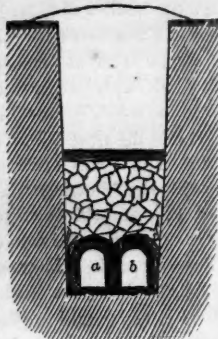


Fig. 20.

first method—that shown in fig. 20.

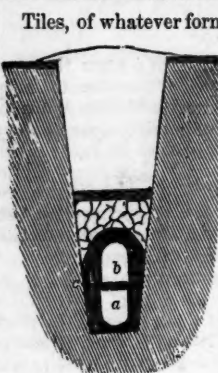


Fig. 21.

Tiles, of whatever form, should be well made. They should be smooth on the surface, and ring like cast iron when struck with the knuckle. If over-burned, they are liable to crack and break, and if under-burned, they become soft and spongy, and fall in. There is considerable variation in length in this country, some being fully fifteen inches long, while others are but twelve inches. The short tiles are preferable, if proportionably cheap, and buyers, in ordering, should always stipulate for some particular length. Two factories were recently selling two-inch pipe-tile, the one at \$10 and the other at \$12 a thousand; but on measuring, we found their lengths respectively twelve and fifteen inches. Those at \$12 and fifteen inches long were of course the cheapest.

Tiles were formerly made by hand, but they are now made at a much cheaper rate by machinery. These machines are with us luckily unpatented, and competition has already reduced their price very low. Very fine single tile machines, capable of making several thousand tiles a day, can now be obtained for \$125 to \$150, and double machines for \$150 to \$225. They are easily worked by any brickmaker, and we hope soon to see them in operation in every part of the country. We will gladly furnish any information in our power to those who may wish to procure such a machine.

The smaller size of tiles are now sold for \$12 to \$18 per thousand in this country, or at the rate of fourteen to eighteen cents a rod; and they will continually become much cheaper. As soon as the advantages of these tiles become known, so as to create a demand for them, machines for their manufacture will be introduced into brick-yards generally in the older parts of this country, and the cost of transportation will be greatly reduced.

It is as cheap to raise a ton of grass or clover as a ton of burdock, nettles, or pig-weed.

STATE FAIRS, 1853.

Michigan, at Detroit, - - -	Oct.	28, 29, 30
Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, - - -	"	27, 28, 29
New-Hampshire, at Manchester, - - - - -	Oct.	5, 6, 7
Maryland, Baltimore, - - -	"	25, 26, 27, 28
Illinois, at Springfield, - - -	"	11, 12, 13, 14
Indiana, at Lafayette, - - -	"	12, 13, 14
North Carolina, at Raleigh, - - -	"	18
Missouri, Boonville, - - -	"	2 to 7
Wisconsin, at Watertown, - - -	"	to 74
Virginia, at Richmond, - - -	Nov.	1, 2, 3, 4
Lower Canada Board of Agriculture, Annual Exhibition, - - - - -	Sept.	27 to 30
Upper Canada, - - - - -	Oct.	5 to 7
North-western Fruit-Growers' Association, Chicago, - - -	"	4 to 7
Alabama, Montgomery, - - -	"	18 to 21
South Carolina, - - - - -	"	17 to 20
Southern Central Agricultural Society, Augusta, Georgia, - - - - -	"	11 to 16
South-western Association, Louisville, Kentucky, - - -	"	19, 20, 21
American Institute, - - - - -	"	

COUNTY FAIRS, 1853.

Herkimer, at Illion, - - - - -	Sept.	27, 28
Westchester, at White Plains, - - -	"	28, 29, 30
Orange, at Goshen, - - - - -	"	28, 29
Ontario, at Geneva, - - - - -	"	28, 29
Green, at Coxsackie, - - - - -	"	27, 28
Clinton, at Keeseville, - - - - -	"	27, 28
Lewis, at Martinsburg, - - - - -	"	27
Alleghany, at Angelica, - - - - -	"	27
Orleans, - - - - -	"	29, 30
Livingston, at Geneseo, - - - - -	"	28, 29
Wyoming, at Warsaw, - - - - -	"	28, 29
Monroe, (West. Dist.) Brockport, - - - - -	"	27
Monroe, (Eastern Dist.) East Rush, - - - - -	"	29
Dutchess, at Washington Hollow, - - - - -	Oct.	4, 5
Albany, at Bethlehem, - - - - -	"	4, 5, 6
Seneca, at Waterloo, - - - - -	"	12, 13, 14
Chemung, at Horseheads, - - - - -	"	7, 8
Monroe Domestic and Horticultural Soc'y, Rochester, - - -	"	1

A NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.—We have just received from Lient. Wm. D. PORTER, U. S. N., a small quantity of wheat which he procured from the eastern slope of Mount Atlas, Asia Minor. This has been cultivated in an exposed situation, and appears to be a superior and fine variety. We can send a few samples of half an ounce each to those who are most desirous for new seed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—IRREGULARITY OF PAPERS

WE still have occasional complaints from subscribers that they do not receive their papers regularly from carriers or by mail. We hope those suffering in this way will send written notice to the office, that we may remedy the omission as well as possible; though we have little hope of regulating the United States mail.

We keep on hand a few back numbers for new subscribers, and to fill up any deficiency arising from the above-named causes. We advise all to preserve every number, so as to have a complete file at the end of the year, to be stitched together or bound with a full index, which we intend to furnish at the close of each volume.

ARRIVAL OF STOCK IN KENTUCKY.—MR. ALEXANDER, of Medway, Woodford co., Kentucky, writes us that he got on nicely with his imported short-horn cattle, and that most of them are doing well on his plantation at Woodburn. He

has not exhibited any thing yet at the agricultural shows, except long-wooled sheep, with one of which he took the premium against the high-priced ram recently imported by the Kentucky Company.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This was held at Saratoga, on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d instants. It was somewhat behind most of the preceding shows in the number of animals exhibited, and far more deficient in the products of the dairy, domestic manufactures, agricultural and other miscellaneous implements, vegetables, seeds, &c., than any we have ever attended. We are not aware that a single specimen was exhibited from the dairy. The weather may have had something to do with this meagre display, and we know that many articles which had been entered, failed to reach the ground in time for exhibition. But whatever the cause may be, whether the articles were never entered, or the difficulties of transportation prevented their arrival, the result is conclusive to our mind that the interests of the Society ought not to be jeopardized hereafter by the selection of Saratoga, or any other place remote from the main routes of travel between the city of New-York and the western part of the State.

The number of horses on the ground, we think, exceeded that of any previous show, probably 200 to 250 in all. There were few bloods, no cart-horses, Clydesdales, Cleveland bays, or other large horses that we noticed, but a great display of roadsters, farm-horses, and the horse of all work. The Morgans, principally descendants of Black Hawk, were present in great force and excellence. We guessed there were fifty of his progeny on the ground, and one of the exhibitors confirmed this estimate. The entries which we shall publish will give the exact number.

Of short-horns and Devons we have never seen so many together possessing so great merit. About twenty of these were imported, picked animals, from the choicest herds in England, being selected by their owners without regard to price, after a close and careful observation of the best animals in that country; and great credit do they reflect on their judgment and taste. The prices recently paid by Americans for English stock indicated the selection of the very choicest, and the examination of the animals thoroughly confirms this conjecture. While size and constitution have been fully considered, symmetry, compactness, and fine handling properties had their due share of attention. It requires little sagacity to predict from these recent importations, and those to follow soon, that America has now the staff in her own hands, and that if her best hereafter fall behind those of any foreign herds, it will be the fault of improper breeding and rearing, results which are not likely to follow while in the intelligent hands they now are. We cannot here specify the successful competitors, but shall do so in this or in our next sheet, and as early as we can get a perfectly reliable return of the premiums, which the press at the Society's office forbids, till it has dispatched its more urgent business.

There were a few excellent Herefords and Ayrshires; a large number, some forty or fifty, of well-bred and well-fattened oxen from Ohio; a long team of fine working oxen, which, from their

sleek, well-filled hides, we think early destined for the butcher; and besides these, a very few miscellaneous animals, native cows, and cross-bred oxen and steers.

There were some choice specimen sheep, the French Merinoes and the descendants of the Spanish, mostly from Vermont; some large, well-formed Saxons; but only one small flock did we notice from Washington county, which abounds in fine sheep, and whose convenience was consulted, and whose aid was liberally promised to sustain the show, if located in Saratoga.

The recently imported and unsurpassed South Down buck of Col. Morris was there, together with about a dozen of his ewes, imported from the same flock. There were some very good home-bred South Downs, but they were not numerous, being the representatives of two or three flocks only.

There was an excellent display of the long-wools, a few of which could hardly be surpassed for size and perfection of points.

The swine were not numerous, but with slight exceptions were very choice. The Berkshires and Suffolks were the principal ones present, though a few of the Essex or Neapolitans, and some cross-breeds, were on the ground.

Of fowls, there were large numbers of the long-legged varieties: Shanghais, Cochins, Chinas, Bramapootras, and Black Spanish, and some of the most diminutive of the Bantams, the Seabrights, the Javas and others. But of the medium sizes, the truly useful birds, there were the smallest possible numbers. These consisted principally of Polands and Spangled Top-knots, Creoles, and a few others. Geese, turkeys, ducks, and pigeons were there in very small squads, and only enough were present to indicate the species.

No jacks or mules were on the ground, the latter among the most useful of the farm stock, if farmers would but know it.

The horticultural display was, on the whole, the finest, in the selection of new and choice varieties of fruits, ever made in the State.

The site selected for the show was very judicious, being elevated and dry, and just the soil required for the rainy weather. It was convenient of access, being scarcely a mile from the village. The enclosures, stalls, and other arrangements were creditable to the managers, and though the number of visitors was very much less than usual, it was, on the whole, an interesting exhibition of the industry and skill of the farmers of New-York.

AERATING THE SOIL.—The advantages of the admission of air about the roots of a plant are not, apparently, sufficiently appreciated in this country. In the south of France, when vegetation does not advance satisfactorily, a gardener will go over his crops, stirring up the soil to a considerable depth with some such tool as a little *bigot*. Indeed, the free admission of air to the ground is considered of so much importance, that light rains are deprecated; hence, on an occasion when a market-gardener was congratulated on the growing-showers that had fallen in the night, he replied in a pet, "*Bah! La pluie ne vaut rien pour les jardins.*" (Rain is useless for gardens.) He added that rain hardens the surface of the ground without reaching to the roots of plants; but that when water is let into the channels between beds in ridges, it goes straight to the roots of the plants on them, without depriving them of air. This observation may be applicable to the practice of watering gardens with the rose watering-pot or engine. —*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

HOW TO MAKE ONE FARM EQUAL TO THREE.

"ONE farm equal to three!" said Mr. SHALLOWFIELD; "never heard of such a thing; besides, I don't believe it."

Of course, Mr. SHALLOWFIELD, we don't at all wonder at your skepticism: there are too many agriculturists of the same stamp. But did you never hear of a building of one story being converted into three, four, six? Mr. S. says that is a totally different affair. No, it a'n't, either, Mr. S.; the cases are exactly parallel. If there is any difference at all, it is on the side of the agriculturist. Besides, it is a secret worth knowing. Listen, and we will tell you. (Here Mr. SHALLOWFIELD waved his hand quite skeptically.)

G. T. STEWART, Esq., says the *Ohio Farmer*, in a recent address before the Ohio Agricultural Society, thus speaks on this important subject:

"Many farmers, who are destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow work, as they find that their crops are diminishing, think only of extending their area by adding acres of surface, as if they supposed that their title-deeds only gave them a right to *six inches deep of earth*. If they will take those deeds, study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields, they will soon realize, in threefold crops, the fact that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had but one: in other words, that the subsoil, brought up and combined with the top soil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences and those other elements which agricultural science will teach them to apply to their ground, will increase threefold the measure of their productiveness.

"To show to what extent the fertility of the soil can be increased, I refer to a statement in the last Patent Office Report.

"In the year 1850, there were nine competitors for the premium corn crop of Kentucky, each of whom cultivated ten acres. Their average crop was about 122 bushels per acre. At this time the average crop of wheat per acre in the harvests of Great Britain, on a soil cultivated for centuries, is about double that produced on the virgin soil of Ohio. Why is this? Simply because the British farmers are educated men, and apply work wisely: they *pay back to the earth* what they borrow from her; they endeavor by every means in their power to enrich their ground, and in return it *enriches* them. If our farmers, instead of laboring to double their acres, would endeavor to *double their crops*, they would find it a saving of time and toil, and an increase of profits.

"Many of them never think of digging ten inches into the soil, unless they have dreamed about a crock of gold hid in the earth; but if they would set about the work of digging in earnest, every man would find his crock of gold without the aid of dreams and divination.

"We have a great advantage over the British farmers in the fact that our farmers nearly all hold the lands which they cultivate in fee-simple, while in England they are chiefly tenants, hiring the lands of the nobility, paying enormous rents to the proprietors, besides heavy taxes to the Government. Taxes here are comparatively light, and our farmers here are their own landlords. Hence they have been able to pay threefold wages for labor to those paid in Europe, pay the cost of transportation, and yet undersell the British farmers in their own market."

The summary of the above is just this: plow a little deeper; pay back honorably to Mother Earth what you *borrow* from her—which is no more than just—and by all means acquire knowledge. The British farmers are said to be "educated men;" if they were not, they could not possibly raise on land cultivated for centuries "double the crops produced on our virgin soil," and that in the teeth of "enormous rents and heavy taxes." It is knowledge, then, that is the great cultivator, after all; with doltish ignorance and stolid indifference we can do nothing; and we hope to see ere long an agricultural professorship established in every college throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Why, indeed, should the American farmer be behind the "educated" any where? He has,

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

generally speaking, neither high rents nor taxes to impede his progress, and shall he allow himself to be outdone by those who are thus shackled? There is a *crook of gold* under every man's farm, and if every agriculturist would only think so, we have no doubt he would go a little deeper than "ten inches," and assuredly he would find it. Our great Franklin recommended that very thing upwards of a century ago—

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep."

We shall revert to this really important subject another time. We consider it far before the political bickerings and other such nonsense which too much distract the attention of our countrymen.—*Navoo Tribune*.

It costs no more to raise one hundred bushels of merchantable apples, than the same quantity of choke-pears or indifferent cider apples.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our foreign advices have caused a slight reaction in the Grain, Flour, and Provision markets; but there is nothing special to note this week further than will be found in our Price Current.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Sept. 26, 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 50 @ \$2; Other sorts, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 25 @ \$1 50; Sweet Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$2; Tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 75c.; Cabbages, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$2 @ \$2 50; Green Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, 37c.; Lima Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 75c.; String Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 50c.; Cucumbers, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 50c.; Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 25; Celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 50c.; Lettuce, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 5c.; Parsneps, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 25c.; Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 25c.; Beets, do., 25c.; Turnips, White, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, 25c.; Egg Plants, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 50.

FRUIT.—Apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. \$1 50 @ \$2 50; Pears, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 75c. @ \$1; Plums (Damson), $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$2 50; Egg Plums, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush, \$3 50 @ \$4 00; Musc-Melons, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$3 00; Water-Melons, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$5 00; Peaches, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 75c. @ \$1; do., Morris Whites, \$1 50 @ \$2.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 26, 1853.

THE market to-day was much brisker than that of last Monday, and the dealers in better spirits. Though many inferior cattle were offered, there were several lots, from Ohio, of very good quality. The sales, up to the time of our leaving, had been considerable; and there will be few left over in comparison with what were left unsold at our last report. The numbers at the various places are as follows:

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street, A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	ON HAND,
Beeves, 2,224	2,152
Cows, 5	
Veals, 157	
Sheep, 1,107	
Swine, 627	

BROWNING'S, LOWER BULL'S HEAD, Sixth street.

Sheep and Lambs, 6,234	2,000
Beeves, 471	
Cows and Calves, 81	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Cows, 70	
Beeves, 135	

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

Beeves, 275	
Cows and Calves, 40	
Sheep and Lambs, 3,600	
Veals, 40	

The cattle at the Forty-fourth street Yards were principally from this State and Ohio; 687 are reported from Ohio, and 706 from this State. From Pennsylvania, 428; Virginia, 200; Kentucky, 107; and the balance from various sources.

Of these, 708 came by the Hudson River Railroad; by the Erie Railroad, 150; by the Harlem Railroad, 89.

As might be expected, prices advanced, and 50c. per hundred, at least, was obtained over last week's rates. At Browning's, there is to-day little variation in prices, and the quotations of last week are given as the average. At Chamberlin's, the prices for Beeves are given at from 7c. @ 9c.; for Cows, \$25, \$35, and as high as \$65. Sheep to-day sold at \$3, \$4 50, and \$7. Lambs brought \$2, \$3, and \$4 each. Calves at the same place are quoted at from 4c. @ 7c. per lb. Swine, at Forty-fourth street, from 6c. @ 6c., and Veals, 4c. @ 6c. per lb.

The prices from the result of to-day's sales are, for common beef, 8c. @ 8c.; good quality, 9c. @ 9c., and a few lots sold as high as 10c.

A lot of fat cattle are on the way from the State Fair, but have not yet arrived. The large cattle on hand were principally from Ohio and Kentucky.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes.
Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. 5 87c. @ —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... 5 50 @ —

Beeswax.
American Yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 27 @ — 29

Bristles.
American, Gray and White..... — 40 @ — 45

Coal.
Liverpool Orrel..... $\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron, 10 50 @ —
Scotch..... — @ —
Sidney..... 6 50 @ 6 75
Pietou..... 6 50 @ 6 75
Anthracite..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb. 5 50 @ 6 —

Cordage.
Bale Rope..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 7 @ — 7c.
Boit Rope..... — @ — 12c.

Corks.
Velvet, Quarts..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gro. — 30 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints..... — 15 @ — 25
Phials..... — 40 @ — 12

Cotton.
Atlantic Ports. Florida. Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior..... nominal. nominal. nominal.
Low to good ord..... 8c. @ 9c. 8c. @ 9c. 8c. @ 9c.
Low to good mid..... 10 @ 11 10 @ 11 10c. @ 11c.
Mid, fair to fair..... 11c. @ 11c. 11c. @ 11c. 12 @ 13
Fully fr. to good fr..... — @ —
Good and fine..... — @ —

Cotton Bagging.
Gunny Cloth..... $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, — 10c. @ — 11
American Kentucky..... — @ —
Dundee..... — @ —

Feathers.
Live Geese, prime..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 46 @ — 48

Flax.
Jersey..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal.
Sour..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 5 62c. @ 5 81c.
Superfine No. 2..... 5 93c. @ 6 06c.
State, common brands..... 6 31c. @ 6 37c.
State, Straight brand..... 6 37c. @ —
State, favorite brands..... 6 37c. @ 6 48c.
Western, mixed do..... 6 25 @ 6 31c.
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do..... 6 31c. @ 6 37c.
Ohio, common to good brands..... 6 31c. @ 6 37c.
Ohio, round, hoop, common..... 6 31c. @ 6 37c.
Ohio, fancy brands..... 6 37c. @ 6 43c.
Ohio, extra brands..... 6 43c. @ 6 75
Michigan and Indiana, extra do..... 6 37c. @ 6 75
Genesee, fancy brands..... 6 43c. @ 6 50
Genesee, extra brands..... 6 50 @ 6 75
Canada, (in bond)..... 6 75 @ 6 81c.
Brandywine..... 6 68c. @ 6 75
Georgetown..... 6 68c. @ 6 75
Petersburgh City..... 6 68c. @ 6 75
Richmond Country..... 6 62c. @ 6 68c.
Alexandria..... 6 62c. @ 6 68c.
Baltimore, Howard Street..... 6 62c. @ 6 68c.
Rye Flour..... 4 12c. @ 4 25
Corn Meal, Jersey..... 3 78c. @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 — @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ punch. 17 50 @ —

Grain.
Wheat, White Genesee..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 1 49 @ 1 52
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)..... 1 39 @ 1 42
Wheat, Southern, White..... 1 37 @ 1 40
Wheat, Ohio, White..... 1 39 @ 1 43
Wheat, Michigan, White..... 1 42 @ 1 46
Wheat, Mixed Western..... 1 34 @ 1 36
Wheat, Western Red..... 1 25 @ 1 32
Rye, Northern..... 92 @ 93
Corn, Unsound..... 79 @ 80c.
Corn, Round Yellow..... 81 @ —
Corn, Round White..... 81 @ —
Corn, Southern White..... 81 @ 82
Corn, Southern Yellow..... 82c. @ 83
Corn, Southern Mixed..... 80 @ 81
Corn, Western Mixed..... 80c. @ 81c.
Corn, Western Yellow..... 82 @ —
Barley..... 78 @ 85
Oats, River and Canal..... 47 @ 48c.
Oats, New-Jersey..... 48 @ 49
Oats, Western..... 48 @ 49
Oats, Penna..... 44 @ 46c.
Oats, Southern..... 37 @ 41
Peas, Black-eyed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. — 23
Peas, Canada..... 90 @ 1 —
Beans, White..... 1 25 @ 1 50

Hair.
Rio Grande, Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 20 @ — 22
Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... — 10 @ — 21

Hay, FOR SHIPPING.
North River, in bales..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. — 65 @ — 70

Hemp.
Russia, clean..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. — @ —
Russia, Outshot..... — @ —
Manilla..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c. @ —
Sisal..... — @ — 10
Suan..... 6 @ —
Italian..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 240 @ —
Jute..... 182 50 @ 185
American, Dew-rotted..... 150 @ 165
American, do., Dressed..... 160 @ 220
American, Water-rotted..... — @ —

Hops.
1852..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 28 @ — 30
1853..... — 35 @ — 42

Lime.
Rockland, Common..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. — @ — 85

Lumber.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Timber, White Pine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22
Timber, Oak..... — 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O..... — 35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo) — 18 @ — 22

YARD SELLING PRICES.
Timber, Oak Scantling..... $\frac{1}{2}$ M. ft. 30 @ — 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern..... 17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked..... — 35 @ —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked..... — 20 @ — 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear..... 37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual..... 30 @ 35
Boards, North River, Box..... 16 @ 17
Boards, Albany Pine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ pec. — 16 @ — 22
Boards, City Worked..... 22 @ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling..... 16 @ 18
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring..... 19 @ 20
Plank, Albany Pine..... 26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked..... 26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce..... 18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked..... 22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bunch, 2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved..... 2 75 @ 3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual..... $\frac{1}{2}$ M. 24 @ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality..... 22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st quality..... 19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality..... 17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft..... 32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft..... — 16 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft..... — 22 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe..... 60 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd..... 48 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl..... 35 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd..... 36 @ 35
Heading, White Oak..... 60 @ —

Molasses.
New-Orleans..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. — 26 @ — 29c.
Porto Rico..... — 25 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado..... — 23 @ — 25
Trinidad Cuba..... — 23 @ — 25
Cardenas, &c..... — 22c. @ 23 —

Nails.
Cut, 4d @ 6d..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 4c. @ — 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d..... — @ —

Naval Stores.
Turpentine, Soft, North County $\frac{1}{2}$ 280 lb. — @ 5 —
Turpentine, Wilmington..... 4 75 @ 4 87c.
Tar..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 3 50 @ 4 —
Pitch, City..... — @ 2 12c.
Resin, Common, (delivered)..... 1 55 @ 1 67c.
Resin, White..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 280 lb. 2 50 @ 5 —
Spirits Turpentine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. — 62c. @ — 65

Oil Cake.
Thin Oblong, City..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country..... — @ 27 —
Thin Oblong Country..... — @ 32 —

Plaster Paris.
Blue Nova Scotia..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 3 12c. @ 3 25
White Nova Scotia..... 3 50 @ 3 62c.

Provisions.
Beef, Mess, Country..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 6 75 @ 9 25
Beef, Prime, Country..... 4 50 @ 5 —
Beef, Mess, City..... 12 @ 12 50
Beef, Mess, extra..... 13 75 @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, City..... 5 50 @ 6 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Chicago..... 12 @ 12 25
Beef, Prime, Mess..... $\frac{1}{2}$ tee. 17 @ 19 —
Pork, Mess, Western..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 15 87c. @ 16 —
Pork, Prime, Western..... 12 75 @ 13 —
Pork, Prime, Mess..... 14 75 @ 15 —
Pork, Clear, Western..... — 18 @ —
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 11c. @ 11c.
Hams, Pickled..... 8c. @ 9c.
Hams, Dry Salted..... 8c. @ 9c.
Shoulders, Pickled..... 6c. @ 7c.
Shoulders, Dry Salted..... 6c. @ 7c.
Beef Hams, in Pickle..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 12 50 @ 15 —
Beef, Smoked..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — @ 9 —
Butter, Orange County..... — 22 @ 25
Butter, Ohio..... — 16 @ 18
Butter, New-York State Dairies..... — 18 @ 21
Butter, Canada..... — 15 @ 17
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)..... — @ —
Cheese, fair to prime..... 9c. @ 10 —

Salt.
Turks Island..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. — 31 @ — 32
St. Martin's..... — @ —
Liverpool, Ground..... $\frac{1}{2}$ sack, 1 10 @ 1 12c.
Liverpool, Fine..... 1 20 @ 1 30
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's..... 1 50 @ 1 52c.

Saltpetre.
Refined..... $\frac{1}{2}$ — 7c. @ 8 —
Crude, East India..... — 7 @ 7c.
Nitrate Soda..... — 5 @ 5c.

Seeds.
Clover..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 9c. @ 10 —
Timothy, Mowed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ tee. 13 @ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped..... — 17 @ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 1 45 @ —
Linseed, Calcutta..... 1 65 @ 1 67c.

Sugar.
St. Croix..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 6 @ 7 —
New-Orleans..... 4c. @ 6c.
Cuba Muscovado..... — 4c. @ 6c.
Porto Rico..... — 4c. @ 6c.
Havana, White..... 7 @ 7c.
Havana, Brown and Yellow..... 5 @ 7c.
Manilla..... 5c. @ —
Brazil White..... 6c. @ 7 —
Brazil, Brown..... 5 @ —
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf..... 9c. @ —
do. do. do. Crushed..... 9c. @ —
do. do. do. Ground..... 8c. @ —
do. (A) Crushed..... 8c. @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed..... none.

Tallow.		
American, Prime.....	lb. —	10% @ 10%
Tobacco.		
Virginia.....	lb. —	@ —
Kentucky.....	6% @	9%
Mason County.....	6% @	10%
Maryland.....	8 @	—
St. Domingo.....	8 @	10
Cuba.....	18 @	23
Yara.....	30 @	38
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @	1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	5 @	15
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 @	13%
Wool.		
American, Saxony Fleeco.....	lb. —	55 @ 60
American, Full-blood Merino.....	49 @	53
American $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Merino.....	45 @	48
American, Native and $\frac{1}{4}$ Merino.....	40 @	44
Extra, Pulled.....	48 @	52
Superfine, Pulled.....	44 @	46
No. 1, Pulled.....	40 @	42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORTY PAIR OF COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS—THE ORIGINAL stock (which has been kept pure) was imported by Dr. Gillespie, Vice-President of the Poultry Association of Philadelphia, of Mr. Baker, Keeper of Queen Victoria's poultry yard. For sale by STEPHEN O'GUERIN, Morristown, N. J. 3-5

WAGON WANTED.—SECOND-HAND, NOT MUCH worn. Two seats, and sufficiently light for one horse. A good harness would be taken with it. S. W. VAN NORDEN, 189 Water street. 3-5

SPANISH MERINO BUCKS.—TEN SPANISH MERINO Bucks, imported in the bark Charles A. Coe, from Malaga. The New-York growers of wool will find the pure Spanish Merino every way better stock to breed from than the overgrown French sheep. S. W. GOODRIDGE & CO., 84 Broad street. 3-5

NEW-YORK BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 17 PLATT STREET, NEW-YORK.

GRAIN BAGS,
HAM BAGS,
COFFEE BAGS,
SALT BAGS,
BUCKWHEAT MEAL BAGS,
SHOT BAGS,
FARMERS' AND MILLERS' BAGS,
GUANO BAGS.

Also, BAGS FOR HOMONY, GRAHAM FLOUR, OAT-MEAL, WHITE WHEAT FLOUR; in fact, all descriptions of Flour and Meal Bags made up, and Printed, if required, with great care and dispatch.

The Proprietor would impress upon all parties in the habit of using Bags of any description, that they can be furnished at the Patent Sewing Machine's Depot, better made, at lower prices, and with greater expedition than they can be obtained in any other way. 3-15

IMPORTED SHORT-HORN BULL, WOLDSMAN.—FOR sale, my imported short-horn Bull, WOLDSMAN, (11,056), bred by Mr. Topham of Spilsby, England. He is in color roan, and was calved April 6, 1849. Got by Baronet (753), dam (Silvia) by Eclipse (1849), &c. For particulars inquire of Mr. A. B. Allen, 189 Water street, New-York, or at my farm, one mile from Williams Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad. L. SPENCER. 3-6

GREENWICH POTTERY. 261 WEST EIGHTEENTH-street. Steam-pressed Vitrified Drain Pipe, from three to eighteen inches in diameter, and in two feet lengths. The best and cheapest medium for drainage and sewerage ever yet offered to the public. The subscriber is the exclusive manufacturer of steam-pressed Drain Pipe in this country, and he offers it to the public at as favorable terms as the ordinary drain pipe made or sold in this city. WASHINGTON SMITH. 2-27

BUCHANAN, FLORIST. 9 WEST EIGHTEENTH ST., New-York, near Fifth Avenue. Green Houses, Astoria, I. I. 3-5

ALBANY DRAIN TILE WORKS, NO. 60 LANCASTER street, Albany, west of Medical College. The subscriber, successor to JOHN GOYT, formerly A. S. BABCOCK & CO., is prepared to furnish Draining Tile of both Horse Shoe and Sole patterns, at from \$12 to \$18 per thousand pieces. The tile are more than a foot in length, and fully equal to any of American or foreign manufacture. They are so formed as to admit water at every joint, and drain the land perfectly from twelve to twenty feet on each side, according to the nature of the soil.

Also, Large Tile, for drains about dwellings, yards, &c., at from \$4 to \$8 per hundred pieces. These are cheaper and more durable than brick drains.

Full directions for preparing ditches, laying tile, &c., will be sent free to those addressing the subscriber post-paid. The tiles can be sent safely any distance. Orders are respectfully solicited. DAVID CALLANAN, Albany, N. Y. 1-3

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. 3-29

REES & HOYT, PREMIUM PATENT RIVETED STRETCH-ed Leather Band Manufacturers, 37 Spruce street, New York. 3-29

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANCON'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE representations will commence with the most magnificent pageant ever exhibited, the Car of Flora, the Pleasures of the Enchanted Island, La Course Grecque, Le Double Trapape, Trial of the Postillion, Exercise of the Menage, La Perche Equilibre, Scene of the Grecian Hippodrome, Rapid Flight of Ostriches, the Volatile Globes, Course des Minges, Grand Chariot Race, Mons. Chirine's Dancing Horses, The trained Elephant Tom Thumb, four months of age, and thirty inches in height, will be introduced.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 11; Season Tickets, \$30.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances commence at 8. On afternoons, doors open at 2, performances commencing at 2½. Tickets can be secured at the following places: Western Hotel, Astor House, Lovejoy's, and Dodworth's Music Store. 3-7

CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

J. B. OLIVER & CO., LIGHT WAGON AND CARRIAGE Manufacturers, corner of Dock and Water streets, (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn, Long Island. Light Wagons and Carriages, of the latest and most approved patterns, made to order at the shortest notice. Terms reasonable. Timber and work warranted of the best quality. Trimming, Painting, and Repairing of every description, done with neatness and dispatch.

Persons wishing to purchase are most respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 1-9

ISAAC MIX, JR., COACH-MAKER AND CARRIAGE-DEAL-er, No. 44 Broadway, New-York. A general assortment of Carriages and Harness always on hand. 1-3

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT Carriage-Maker, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York, has constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now running in England, France, Canada, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, of any pattern, and on the most reasonable terms. 1-21

ISAAC FORD, 116 Elizabeth street, New-York.

CLOTHING.

EXTENSIVE RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New-York, between Howard and Grand streets, invite the attention of their friends and customers to a very large and choice variety of entirely new and most desirable styles of fashionable Clothing, suitable for the season, among which may be found every article required for a gentleman's wardrobe. In Boys' and Children's Clothing, A. M. & Co. offer an assortment of infinite variety, comprising styles entirely new, and of materials of the most approved character. Well-made goods exclusively. No deviation can, in any instance, be made from the marked price. Should any dissatisfaction exist after the purchase of an article, it may be returned, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. N. B.—Every description of Clothing made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. 2-14

THE BEST PLACE TO GET MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH-ing, ready-made or made to order, is at No. 81 Fulton street. At this establishment you will find a large assortment of fashionable ready-made Clothing; also a splendid assortment of Goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. 2-50

THE HEAD.—TO BE WITHOUT A NEAT AND ELEGANT head-dress is a thing unknown in this our day and generation. Hats, therefore, have gone through a severe ordeal, and companies are formed to arrive at an alteration. The New Hat Company have discovered the philosopher's stone, and by calling at 146 and 148 Nassau street, in the Tract House, you will get a hat unsurpassed for elegance of style. Price \$3. One quality, one price, and no abatement. 2-7

IRA PEREGO & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEAL-ERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 61 Nassau street, New-York. 2-19

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FARRAND, DAGUERREAN ARTIST, 307 BROAD-way, New-York, on my right first floor. Likenesses taken daily, in every style of the Art. 2-15

DENTISTRY.

DR. CHARLES S. ROWELL, NO. 11 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York, confines his attention to the practice of Dentistry, in all its various branches. The improvements which he has introduced have rendered these Teeth perfect for speech, mastication, and natural appearance. Premium on corruptible Artificial Gum Teeth.—These teeth have won the admiration of all who have seen them, and the warm approval and recommendation of all who have used or worn them. CHARLES S. ROWELL, No. 11 Chambers street. 2-20

DENTISTRY.—TEETH FOR ALL.—FROM A SINGLE tooth to an entire set—inserted by J. BUSKY, Dentist, 390 Broadway. Also teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted. Toothache cured. Charges moderate. Terms cash. 2-15

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—MANY PERSONS NEGLECT their teeth from fear of the operations being too painful; others, whose means are limited, are often deprived of the benefits of the dental art, owing to the enormous charges of many dentists, and therefore suffer the entire destruction of their teeth. Such persons may have their teeth carefully attended to, avoiding all unnecessary pain, and at a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. below the usual charges. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction as represented. No charge for examination or advice. J. A. DIXON, Dentist, 299 Hudson street, N. Y. 2-4

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS cured at 80 Prince street.—Deafness, noise in the ear, discharge from the ear, cured in a short time, without risk or pain; also, partial and total blindness cured, and near, weak, and im. erect sight restored. The number and nature of the cures effected, in the very worst kinds of deafness and blindness, by DR. LUTENER'S newly-discovered treatment, is entirely unprecedented. Office, 80 Prince street, second house east of Broadway. Hours from 10 till 4. All letters must be prepaid, and contain \$1 fee, to insure attention. 2-10

DR. S. M. GIDDINGS' VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDI-CINES.—Panacea for purifying the blood, a sure and effectual remedy for scrofula, erysipelas, debility, jaundice, liver complaint, fever and ague, &c. Cough Syrup, for colds and all kinds of cough tending to consumption, cholera, dysentery, and diarrhoea.—Syrup suited to all climates—a sure and never-failing remedy. Liniments for rheumatism, cuts, sprains, burns, bruises, &c. Wholesale Herbalist, Shakers' Preparations, Extracts, Seeds, Broom, Sweet Corn, &c. 113 John street. 2-8

DYE-STUFFS, DYE-WOODS, ACIDS, &c.—WILLIAM PARTIDGE & SON, No. 27 Cliff street, offer for sale, Lac Dye—50 cases, 40 bbls, fine ground. Safflower—15 bales Argos—200,000 lbs. Sugar of Lead—20,000 lbs. brown. Sugar of Lead—15,000 lbs. white. Copperas—50,000 lbs. Cudbear—prime quality. Orchil—French, English, and American. Alum—500 bbls. Indigo—500 lbs. ground. Wood—10 tons. Terra Japonica—50 tons. Cutuh—18 tons. Fuller's Earth—50 tons. Manganese—20 tons. And a full supply of all the above. 2-20

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!—THOUSANDS WHO ARE suffering with this distressing complaint are not aware there is a radical cure: yet it is so, and is to be had of the Proprietor only, No. 74 Fulton street, at 50 cents a bottle. It is a German medicine, entirely vegetable, and perfectly harmless, yet certain in its effects on the system. It will also cure diarrhoea, and dysentery in an incredibly short space of time, and any kind of colic in a moment. The following real certificates, among many gratuitously tendered, can be seen at my office, No. 74 Fulton street.

CHARLES BRAEUTIGAM.

I take pleasure in certifying to the efficiency of your Health Succedaneum in restoring the system to a healthy condition after it becomes debilitated, and consider it one of the best remedies for the cure of dyspepsia now extant. I have tried it in my family with the most satisfactory results, and do most cheerfully recommend its use in cases of dyspepsia or general debility of the system. V. B. POST.

April 4, 1852. No. 9 West Forty-third street. I certify, with much pleasure, that Mr. Charles Braeutigam's Health Succedaneum has relieved my wife from a severe attack of indigestion, from which she had suffered for some time, and recommend it in preference to any other remedy with which I am acquainted. F. J. K. MAYER.

New-York, May 24, 1853. No. 138 Pearl street. N. B.—To let, several farms at Deal, Ocean Township, Monmouth County, N. J. One of 76 acres, mostly cultivated; one of 146 acres, principally woods. 2-11

BIGELOW'S ALTERNATIVE, A CERTAIN CURE FOR dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints.—GEORGE W. BLEECKER, Proprietor, 98 Broadway, New-York. New-York, March 22, 1852.

I have used "Bigelow's Alternative" in my family, and have never found it to fail, when all other remedies administered by and under direction of physicians have proved ineffectual. I think it a perfect corrective for dysentery and bowel complaints. GEO. W. BEEBEE, 47 Wall street.

Utica, April 15, 1852. We can add our testimony to that of others of its great efficacy in our own case, when prostrated to an alarming degree by bowel disease. It was the only medicine that gave relief, and one now always kept in the family. 2-21

EDITOR N. Y. BAPTIST REGISTER.

HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENE INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Lighthouse street.—This establishment having been enlarged by the addition of the double house adjoining, can now accommodate about one hundred persons. Special department for the mechanical and surgical treatment of female diseases. R. D. TRALL, Proprietor. Dr. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant. 2-18

'STAMPEDE MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND ague, and Chagres Fever.—This medicine is purely vegetable, and is prepared by Dr. Edward Bleeker, of this city. It has never been known to fail to perfect a cure, when used according to directions which accompany the bottle. Hundreds of satisfactory certificates from persons of the highest respectability can be produced, upon demand by applicants. Depot, No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 2, second floor, and sold by druggists generally. 2-31

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE YET DISCOV-ered.—Sargent & Co.'s Celebrated American Canchalagua, or Health Restorative Compound, has made effectual cures in some of the most severe cases of dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver complaints, bilious complaints, loss of appetite, indigestion, and all the diseases arising from inaction of the liver, or impurities of the blood. Many of these cases are of long standing, which we will prove by certificates at our office. We will warrant it to any person who will give it a fair trial. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. Hayes, 175 Fulton street; Thomas J. Hayes, 146 Atlantic street; Boswell & Livingston, Williamsburg, corner Grand and Fourth streets; J. W. Smith, Hempstead, L. I. SARGENT & CO., Proprietors, 81 Old Slip, N. Y. 2-19

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern, and Western Express, for curing galls, chafes, scratches, sprains, and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and medicinal qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee; as usual, the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast. J. DUNNING.

Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New-York. We take great pleasure in commending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers, as the best article we have ever used for sores, sprains, or galls in horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe bruises and sores, as well as rheumatic pains, and they all say it acts like magic. We can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of every other liniment.—J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for American Express Co., 10 Wall street; Hardens' Express, 74 Broadway; Pullin, Virgil & Co.'s, 16 Wall street; Wells, Fargo & Co., 16 Wall street.—Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New-York, and St. Louis, Mo. 2-18

A. G. BRAGG & CO. Proprietors.

PAINTS, DRUGS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.—D. SARFATY, Commission Merchant, General Importer, and Dealer in Paints, Drugs, &c., No. 176 Water street, (near Burling Slip.) Constantly on hand and for sale low:

Paris green, dry and in oil. Dalley's Salve, S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Chrome Yellow, do. do. Old Jacob Townsend's do. Chrome Green, do. do. White Wax, in casks. Verdigris, do. do. Adamantine Candles. Prussian Blue, do. do. Varnish of all kinds. White Lead, do. do. Fire Proof Paints. Ultramarine Blue do. do. Putty, in bulk and bladders, Indigo, &c., &c.

The subscriber, having the exclusive agency of several large manufacturing establishments of paints, colors, &c., and for the sale of many of the most popular medicines manufactured in the United States, can offer to buyers greater inducements and on more liberal terms than any other house of the kind in this or any other city. An examination of his stock is respectfully solicited. 2-20

DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE in New-York. THOMAS G. STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, (at net cash prices—time granted by adding interest,) No. 163 Broadway, New-York, has now in store, and is daily receiving and offering, at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisse, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs. The undersigned, would invite merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the city, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing. THOMAS G. STEARNS, No. 163 Broadway. 1-9

Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane.

ENGRAVING.

A. DEMAREST, CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER—DOOR
Plates, and advertising Envelopes.—Corner of Pine
and Nassau streets, opposite the Custom House. 1-18

W. TRYON, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, NO. 438
Broadway.—W. T. begs to inform the public in gen-
eral, that he now imports a new style of Visiting and Wedding
Cards from Europe, which are entirely different from any
others in the city. Specimens can be seen by every arrival.
1-16

FERTILIZERS.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MA-
nure.—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of
the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HASKELL,
MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manure, Whole-
sale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

PERUVIAN GUANO.—RECEIVED PER SHIP OCEAN
Queen, first quality Peruvian Guano. No. 1 Superphos-
phate of Lime constantly on hand. Also, Agricultural and
Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds—the
largest and most complete assortment to be found in the United
States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, N. Y. 1-4

1853.—ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF ACIDS,
Fertilizers, and Seeds of reliable quality.
PREPARED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, by the Union
Chemical Works, L. L. HOYT & CO., Agents, No. 234 Water
street, and 122 West street, corner of Day street, New-York,
and at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191
Water street, New-York.

A fertilizer of the most approved quality, producing all the
immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advan-
tage of being much more lasting in the soil, thoroughly tested,
and found to more than realize the expectations of all those
who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the
largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put
up in bags of 160 lbs.—barrels of 250 lbs. each. Buyers will
please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or
barrel. Also for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden
Seeds, English Ray Grass, Fowl Meadow Grass, fine
mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage Grass, &c. 1-2

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

REAPERS AND MOWING MACHINES.—THE UNDER-
signed, Agent for the sale of McCormick's celebrated
Reapers and combined machines, for the City of New York,
California, Oregon, and South American Markets.
1-13 H. D. ORMSBEE, No. 217 Pearl-st., N. Y.

IMPROVED PORTABLE GARDEN ENGINE, MANUFAC-
tured by Wm. G. Creamer & Co. The best machine in use
for watering gardens—washing windows, trees, fences, car-
riages—putting out fires, or keeping a building wet in case of
fire adjoining. It is not liable to the objections that are made
against all garden engines, (getting out of order,) as the
valves are ground brass; the chambers, piston-rod, cap, &c.,
brass and copper. These machines can also be used for spread-
ing liquid manures on trees, shrubbery, &c. To each machine
is attached a sprinkler, jet, and hose. It is, every way, a first-
class article, and we recommend it as such. They can be sent
by express to any part of the Union at trifling expense.
1-4 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT 66
to 85, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam
Power. For sale by R. L. ALLEN.
1-4 Nos. 189 and 191 Water street, New-York.

BURRALL'S PRIZE REAPERS FOR THE CALIFORNIA
Market—strong, sleek, and reliable. A list of the
best material and workmanship, expressly for that market.
Made and sold cheap for cash by THOMAS D. BURRALL,
Geneva, Ontario Co., and by
1-4 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS
Chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber
Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN.
1-4 189 and 191 Water street, New-York.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESS-
IVE Power Presses, combining improvements which
make them by far the best in use. R. L. ALLEN,
1-4 189 and 191 Water street, New-York.

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

A GREAT AND IMPORTANT END ACCOMPLISHED.
Van Deusen's Improved Wapene is now confidently and
generally offered by the inventor, as one of the best modern
specifics for the improvement, health, and beauty of the
Human Hair. Its faithful application will, on the head of
Baldness, reproduce a fine and entirely new growth, and con-
vert that which is gray to its natural and primitive color.
This desirable change is effected by the action of the improved
Wapene on the roots or fibres, thereby aiding nature in
restoring those healthy functions indispensable to the life
and beauty of the Hair. This invaluable article consists alto-
gether of vegetable infusions, and is entirely free from all
mineral acids and alcoholic agency. As an article for the
Toilet, also, this preparation is without a rival, cleansing the
head from Dandruff and Scurf, and affording an efficacious
remedy for nervous and constitutional headaches. Sold by
the inventor at the GENERAL DEPOT, 123 CHAMBERS ST.,
and by the principal Druggists of New-York and Brooklyn
Cities, and those of the United States generally. 1-17

PROFESSOR ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR
Medicated Compound for beautifying, curling, preserv-
ing, restoring, and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases
of the skin, curing rheumatic pain, and healing external
wounds.—Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation
of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the
article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost
exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination
of his sales-books, finds that the number of bottles delivered
to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during
the year 1852, was within a trifle of 900,000. It is unnecessary
to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties
of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an
endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the
explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the
scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recom-
mended it to the attention of the people. This was all that
the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The
effects of the fluid exceeded expectations. It acted like a
charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers
in every section of the United States found they must have
it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent
hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The
highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that
the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.
Depot and Manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. Re-
tail price, 25 cents a large bottle. Liberal discount to pur-
chasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants
and druggists throughout the United States and Canada,
Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. &c. 2-8

WIGS AND TOUPES.—MEDHURST & HEARD'S NEW-
ly invented Gosamer Wigs, Scalps, and Toupees, are
far in advance of all others offered to the public. They are
made of the best natural curled hair, inserted singly, so as to
defy the closest inspection to detect them from a natural head
of hair. Best assortment of Wigs, Half-Wigs, Toupees, Braids
of long hair, Ringlets, Frisettes, &c., which, for price and qual-
ity, are unequalled. The trade supplied wholesale. Call and
judge for yourselves. 27 Maiden Lane. 1-16

NE PLUS ULTRA.—THE STEADY PERSEVERANCE
of a new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving
LASCALA to discover what all the endeavors of men have hith-
erto found to be useless. J. Lascala's Vegetable Hair Re-
generator is the very specific to cure the diseases of the inte-
gument of the head, which cause the deterioration or the
loss of the ornament of the head, so that it prevents baldness,
causes the hair to grow, makes the dandruff disappear, and
renders to the hair a beautiful gloss. This article will be
found at Lascala's Perfumery Store, 584 Broadway, Metropolitan
Hotel, where there is the best assortment of French Per-
fumery, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Canes, and Umbrellas,
and every kind of fashionable toilet articles. 1-13

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRE-
ly new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving,
Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most prepa-
rations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease,
so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric.
As an eradicator of Dandruff it is unequalled, while its infal-
libility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few
moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation.
The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable drug-
gists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its
sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dress-
ing Establishment, No. 420 Broadway. 2-45

HORTICULTURAL.

LINNEN GARDEN AND NURSERIES.—WM. R. PRINCE
& CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer their unrivalled
assortment of the choicest Fruit and Trees, of the most select
and beautiful Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering
Plants. They have a large stock of extra large sized Fruit
and Ornamental Trees, the Pear and others in a bearing
state, and large Foreign and Native Grape Vines. Catalogues
at No. 197 Water street, New-York, or will be sent per mail to
post-paid applicants who enclose stamps. 2-8

TO NURSERYMEN AND PROPRIETORS OF GREEN-
Houses.—The subscriber will furnish any quantity of
Magnolia Trees, one and two years old, for \$25 per hundred,
delivered in Savannah, Ga. Also, Plum Trees for \$50 per hun-
dred. The trees will be well packed in moss, so as to be sent
any distance with safety. All orders will be promptly attend-
ed to. C. T. DEAKE.
Savannah, Georgia, August, 1853.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING,
near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment,
with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for
the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and
Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the
Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Cata-
logues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent
by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage
stamp. 1-6

RASPBERRY PLANTS, OF THE PURE RED ANTWERP
stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The
plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will
be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. NATHANIEL
HALL, Milton, Vt., U.S.A. N. Y. P. B. Orders by
mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for
packing. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street,
will receive prompt attention. 1-21

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH-NORWALK NURSERY, THE
great "LAWTON NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY."—
Having procured from Mr. Lawton my stock of plants, I am
enabled to offer them for sale as the true article. Also, plants
of the white-fruited Blackberry, and the new, pure Red Ant-
werp Raspberry. We warrant all the plants we sell as the
pure and unmixed. GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.
South-Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 1-11

PEACH TREES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE
from his Nursery at Ramson Neck, Shrewsbury, New-
Jersey, Peach Trees of the choicest varieties. Orders for the
same, by mail, to be directed to him at Red Bank, Monmouth
Co., N. J. 1-24 ASHER HANCE.

HOTELS.

CRAIG'S HOTEL,

CORNER OF TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE,
Opposite the Rose-Hill Stables.
J. O. KRAMER, Proprietor.

Drivers can meet with the best accommodation, and on the
most reasonable terms, at this establishment. 1-10

FARMERS' HOTEL, 245 AND 247 WASHINGTON STREET,
between Robinson and Murray, New-York. Farmers,
and the public generally, will find it to their advantage and
convenience to patronize this house, it being in the immediate
vicinity of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River
Railroad, Harlem Railroad, Albany, Newark, New-Brunswick,
and the California steamboats and steamship landings.
Boarding \$1 per day. 1-25 WM. S. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Proprietors.

HUDSON RIVER HOUSE, 77 AND 79 ROBINSON STREET,
New-York. Meals at all hours of the day and night.
Oysters in every style. Also, lodging, with single rooms.
Also, the Hudson River Bull's Head Cattle and Sheep Yard,
70 and 72 Robinson street. Livery and Sale Stable. Horses
and Carriages to Let. Horses kept by the day, week, or
month on reasonable terms. 68 Robinson street. 1-7 ELIJAH & JOHN P. CHAMBERLIN.

PATTEN'S HOTEL, CORNER GREENWICH AND WAR-
ren streets, New-York, a short distance from the Hud-
son River and Erie Railroad Depots. 1-14

HOUSE-FURNISHING.

DEMEURE, MAURITZ & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Spring Mattresses and Iron Bedsteads, Nos. 63 and
65 Centre street, and 510 Broadway, New-York.
There is scarcely an article in the household of greater im-
portance than the Bed Mattress. Those who know how much
health and comfort depend on having beds that will carry off
the heat and unhealthy effluvia of the body, need not be in-
formed of their great superiority over those that confine it
during the hours of repose in a debilitating and unhealthy
atmosphere.
Public attention is particularly called to these Mattresses, as
they remain perfectly free from insects, and are especially
recommended for convenience, durability, and the prolonga-
tion of health and life.
The Iron Bedsteads, designed with best taste, of all sizes,
and offered on the most reasonable terms. 2-11

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS AT THE CELEBRATED
Largest and Cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United
States, No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON. Eight spacious
Sales-Rooms, Wholesale and Retail.

SALES-ROOM No. 1

Contains the most extensive, fashionable and handsome as-
sortment of Hare's celebrated English and American Floor Oil
Cloths, of the newest style, satin finish, marble, Italian, Fresco,
and Scroll Paintings, ever offered in this city, from 2s. 6d. to
\$1 the square yard of 1 to 8 yards wide.

SALES-ROOM No. 2.

There are two hundred and fifty pieces of the choicest, most
beautiful and desirable patterns of English and American In-
grain Carpeting, at unparalleled low prices, from five shillings
to six shillings and sixpence per yard. Manufactured for our
city sales.

SALES-ROOM No. 3

Contains three hundred pieces of English and American Im-
perial Three Ply Carpeting, of magnificent scroll and Gothic
figures, imported and manufactured to order, some of which
cannot be found at any other establishment in the United
States.

SALES-ROOM No. 4

Contains one hundred and fifty pieces of fine Ingrain Carpet-
ing, of splendid new patterns, at astonishing low prices, 2s.,
2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard.

SALES-ROOM No. 5

Displays a wonderful variety of English Druggets, of 4 yards
wide. Also 3,000 yards of Druggets, of 1-1-2 and 3 yards wide,
at 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s., 6s. and 6s. per yard. Also, magnificent
Mosaic and Axminster Hearth Rugs, and 1000 Tufted Rugs, at
50s. each.

SALES-ROOM No. 6

Is fully stocked with every variety of Striped and Figured Stair
and Hall Carpeting, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. to 6s. per yard. Also
English Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet Stair Carpet, at 7s., 8s.,
9s., and 10s. per yard.

SALES-ROOM No. 7.

Royal Velvet, Axminster, Tapestry, and Brussels Carpeting,
imported from the celebrated English manufacturers of John
Crossley & Son, and Henderson's, expressly for our city trade.
Also, Mosaic Carpets of one entire piece, the size 16 feet by
21, and 12 feet 8 inches by 17 feet, worth \$350.

IN SALES-ROOM No. 8

Are the Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets, exhibited at the
World's Fair, and to be exhibited at the New-York Crystal
Palace.

Also, Window Shades, at 6s., 8s., 12s., 20s. to \$10 per pair; Ta-
ble Covers, Plated and Brass Stair Rods, English Sheep-
skin, Adelaide and Tufted Parlor Door Mats.
Also, White and Checked Matting, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, and Cocoa
Matting. All the above goods will be sold 30 per cent. less than
any other establishment in the United States.

HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.
N. B.—Families and Merchants visiting the great metropolis
will find it much to their advantage to examine this enormous
stock. 2-4

BERGER & WALTER, NO. 92 JOHN STREET, (UP STAIRS)
Manufacturers and Importers of Glass, Flint Glass, and
Watch Crystals, wine, beer, and lemonade Tumblers, Beer
Mugs, Pitchers, and Decanters, at wholesale and retail. Ho-
tel and porter-house keepers will find it to their advantage to
give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 2-3

CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY W. KINGMAN, FOR-
mer partner of PHILLIPS & KINGMAN, having sold out his
interest in that firm, has taken the store No. 424 Pearl street,
where he will keep a large and extensive assortment of all
kinds of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses,
&c., &c., at wholesale or retail; and by his long experience in
manufacturing and dealing in Cabinet Furniture, he can offer
to the public a greater variety on as reasonable terms as any
other establishment in New-York or elsewhere. H. W. K. has
also the right to manufacture and sell in New-York, Blair's
Patent Sofa Bedstead, the best article in use, which received
the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Insti-
tute. He would invite his old friends and the public gener-
ally to call and examine his assortment. Particular attention
paid to packing and shipping goods. 2-11

ENAMELLED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—THE SUB-
scribers invite attention to their stock of Ornamental
Furniture, which, for durability and cheapness, is unsurpassed.
Suits from \$25 upward finished in any style to suit purchasers.
Dealers, shippers and the trade supplied on liberal terms.
Factory and sales-room No. 62 White street, three doors west
of Broadway. 2-7 WARWICK & TURNER.

FIRST PREMIUM RANGES.—JOHN T. BUDD, MANU-
facturer and proprietor of Lockwood's celebrated cooking
and laundry ranges. Also J. T. BUDD's newly invented ranges,
which, for beauty, durability, and economy, cannot be sur-
passed. All ranges warranted. N. B.—Prices from \$20 upward,
No. 616 Broadway, (formerly No. 624,) opposite St. Thomas's
Church. 2-3

GREAT BARGAINS IN FEATHERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES,
&c., at CRAWBUCK'S, 358 Grand street, second door east
of Essex street. Cheap upholstery and feather store. The
attention of families about purchasing is respectfully invited
to the large and beautiful assortment of beds, mattresses,
pillows, bedsteads, cots, &c., &c., all of which have been
purchased at low cash prices, and will be sold at such prices
as to make it an inducement for all to call and examine the
above stock previous to making their purchases. Goods sent
to any part of the city, Brooklyn or Williamsburg, free of car-
riage. Old beds and mattresses renovated and made over. W.
CRAWBUCK, 358 Grand st., second door east of Essex st. 2-3

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS, READ!—THE ATTENTION
of those interested is respectfully invited to the extensive
and valuable assortment of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, and
Feathers, now offered for approval and sale by M. WILLARD,
100 Chatham street, corner of Mulberry street. The quality
of this stock, it is confidently asserted, cannot be excelled;
and, as it is the determination of the advertiser to sell as
cheap, if not cheaper, than any dealer in the city, he solicits
the visits of the public. 2-18

CHIMNEY TOPS, MADE BY THE GARNIKIR COMPANY,
and gardens, &c., for sale by
2-3 MILLER, COATES & YOUNG, 279 Pearl street.

MATTRESSES.—HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS WISH-
ing to purchase Mattresses, would do well to call at 196
Fulton street, up stairs, and examine some new kinds of Mat-
tresses, the subscribers are manufacturing, which are
considered by those who have used them to be equal to
those made of the best hair, and can be afforded at a much
less price. They are of a very healthy nature, and will not
harbor vermin. They have manufactured the Mattresses for
the last six years at Rochester, and have furnished several
large hotels in Western New-York, where they have not failed
to give satisfaction. 2-6 LAWRENCE & HOPGOOD.

IRON BEDSTEADS VS. REDBUGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS,
which fold to occupy the space of a chair. 500 Iron Settees,
proof against Yankees' knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands,
and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, bronzed in a
most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Veranda
Work, made at very low rates. G. MAURER, Manufacturer,
178 William street, between Beekman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-36

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND MECHANICS' HARDWARE.
M. DA COSTA & CO., offer for sale all articles in the above line cheap for cash. All articles warranted, exchanged or taken back. No. 396 Chatham street, opposite Division street, New-York.

HOWE & BROWN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, &c., offer for sale a large and varied assortment of goods in their line, at No. 219 Greenwich street, near Vesey. Cutlery, shovels and spades, grain cradles, grass and grain scythes, locks, screws, butt hinges, brushes of all kinds, looking-glasses, etc., etc., to which the attention of country dealers is invited. 2-3

N. & J. BROWN, PAPER-HANGING, BORDER AND HAND-BOX
Importing and Manufacturing Warehouse, Nos. 63 Canal, and 61 Lispenard streets, N. Y. Constantly on hand, Band-boxes by the bale. Also, Grate Aprons, a large assortment. Rooms papered in the best manner, at short notice. 2-14

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1853.—PETER-SON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, (corner White street,) have received per late steamers and packets from Europe, their large and extensive assortment of rich and elegant Carpetings, consisting of rich Mosaic Carpets, in one entire piece; rich Medallion Carpets, adapted to any sized room; rich Velvet Ambrosia and Axminster Carpets; rich Tapestry and Brussels; English Three-ply and Ingrain, entirely new patterns and shadings. Oil cloths, from the best English and American manufacturers, of the best finish and design, patterns only to be found at our establishment, and all other goods usually found in first-class carpet stores, for sale on the most reasonable terms. Having given our orders and received our goods before the late advance in prices, we are enabled to offer our stock of goods full 10 per cent. less than those stores obliged to purchase at the advanced rates. Freely shown to persons favoring us with their patronage. 2-21

HYATT'S CARPET STORE.—THE ATTENTION OF HOUSE-
keepers is respectfully solicited to the large and very choice selection of European and American Carpetings on sale at the warehouses of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl street. Mr. HYATT has also in store choice descriptions of Oil Cloths, some of which—the English Floor Oil Cloths—are eight yards wide; also Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c., which are offered at exceedingly moderate prices. Mr. Hyatt believes he can sell his fabrics at as moderate prices as any other carpet-store in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. 2-7

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED
in 1824. Offices—No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front street, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants'-Exchange, Wall street, New-York.

This Company have their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a surplus of \$300,000, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Justus S. Redfield, Phineas T. Barnum, John W. Amerman, Caleb S. Woodhull, Fordyce Hitchcock, Charles T. Cromwell, John C. Smith, Samuel F. Townsend, George Giffilan, John Eadie, Joseph M. Greenwood, Joel S. Oatman, Samuel F. Whiting, Robert C. Bell, John Greenwood, Jr., John N. Genin, George Burroughs, Henry Quackenbush, A. B. Miller.

ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. 1-26

FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONEIDA, CAPITAL, \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, AGENT, 78 Broadway.

GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, UTICA, CAPITAL, \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, Agent, 78 Broadway. 1-25

JEWELRY, &c.

MASONIC AND L. O. O. F. REGALIA AND JEWELS
manufactured and kept on hand by E. COMBS, No. 244 Grand street, New-York. Also S. of T. O. U. A. Knight Templars, and all other fraternities, furnished with Regalia, Jewels, and every other article required. Embroidering in gold, silver, and silk, in splendid style. Gold and silver Stars, Links, Fossils, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, &c., imported expressly for Regalia and Theatrical Dresses, constantly on hand. Also, Rosettes of every kind made to order. Gilt Eagles, Doves, Crooks, Spears, Medallions, Gavel, Pens, Keys, Staff and Banner Ornaments. Also, Ballot-Boxes, Blank Books, and Masks. Seals cut to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 2-6

C. LINHEER & CO., ARTISTS EN CHEVEUX AND
Jewellers, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, were awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, in 1849, '50, '51, and '52. All kinds of ornamental Hair Work set in gold. Ladies and gentlemen can have their own hair worked at the shortest notice. 2-14

LIGHTNING RODS.

LIGHTNING RODS.—A. M. QUIMBY & SON, DEALERS IN
Quimby's Improved Lightning Rods. Offices, Nos. 18 Nassau street and 132 East Twenty-seventh street, New-York. Orders will receive careful and prompt attention. 1-30

LIVERY STABLES.

NORTHUP & POST'S DRIVE AND SALE STABLES,
corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit. R. K. NORTHUP, N. POST. New-York, April 1st, 1853. N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-34

CONCKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65
Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, (Office on Twenty-fourth street, New-York.) Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

MACHINERY, PATENTS, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS IRON WORKS.—HOOPER, THACHER
& CO., Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Balconies, Verandahs, &c., 383 Broadway, New-York.—Iron Work of every description. Factory, corner Newark and Meadow streets, Hoboken. 2-17

AMERICAN STAR WORKS.—SAWS AND FILES.—SAM-UEL D. WILLMOTT, Saw and File Manufacturer, Depot
No. 8 Liberty street, offers for sale, on favorable terms, in quantities to suit—

Extra C. S. warranted Circular Saws, from 4 to 72 inches in diameter.
C. S. warranted Muly Mill Saws.
do. do. Mill and Gang Saws.
do. do. Cross-cut and Tenon Saws.
do. and extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws.
do. do. do. do. Spring, Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws.

C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Billet, or Woodcutters' Webs of superior quality and make, at low prices.
C. S. Grafting Saws, C. S. Compass or Lock Saws.
Butchers' Bow Saws, extra C. S. warranted; blades extra tempered—really a very superior article.

Best C. S. Turning and Felloe Webs, bevelled backs, 6 to 36 inches.

Best C. S. Keyhole or Fret Saw Blades.

Superior cast steel Cane Knives.

American Star, C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Taper Saw Files.

Also, warranted Pit and Frame Saw Files.

Also, warranted Flat and Round Bastard and Mill Saw Files.

The preceding of his own superior and approved make, of cast steel imported from Wm. Jessup & Sons, and other celebrated manufacturers in Sheffield.

Also, received by late arrivals, invoices of C. S. blued and brass-backed Saws, and C. S. and G. S. Hand and Panel Saws.

Wickersley Grindstones, from 10 to 70 inches diameter, imported expressly for manufacturers of surgical instruments, cutlery, &c.

English Saw Screws. Bright cotter-eyed Vices.

English Bastard and Mill Saw Files.

Saws and Files promptly made to order, and old Files recut. 2-19

ENGINEERING.—MESSRS. BOURRY & ROEDER, CON-
sulting and Mechanical Engineers, offer their services as agents for purchasing and superintending the construction of Steam Vessels, Engines and Boilers of every description; Saw, Flour, and Sugar Mills, and machinery in general. Specifications, Contracts, and Estimates prepared. Plans and detail Drawings furnished. Specifications and drawings of Patents made, and Patents applied for, for the United States, and every country in Europe. Office, 333 Broadway, New-York. 2-12

KUMBEL'S PATENT MACHINE-STRETCHED LEATHER
Banding.—The only Patented Band in the United States. They are made from the best oak leather, are thoroughly stretched, cemented, and riveted together, and made to run straight, and can be furnished of any length, and from one to thirty inches wide—single, double, or round—by addressing Wm. KUMBEL, Patentee, No. 33 Ferry street, New-York. 2-14

ENGINEERING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED
to furnish specifications, estimates, plans in general, and detail of steamships, steamboats, propellers, high and low-pressure engines, boilers, and machinery of every description. Broker in steam-vessels, machinery, boilers, &c. General Agent for ASHROFT'S Steam Gauge; Allen and Noyes' Metallic Self-acting Conical Packing; Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge; Roebing's Patent Wire Rope for hoisting and steering purposes, &c., &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, 64 Broadway. 2-16

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO.,
Sheffield, warrant Cast Steel.
New-York. E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street.
Boston. J. B. Taft, 21 Doane street.
Philadelphia. E. Frith, 43 Commerce street.
New-Orleans. A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

NE PLUS ULTRA.—WAX THREAD SEWING MACHINES.
—L. B. LARKIN & CO., Agents, No. 356 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt street, New-York.—The principal advantages of these machines over all others are these, viz.: It can be run with one or two threads; it will sew with silk, cotton, or waxed threads—the cotton thread is used dry without gum or oil; it will sew light work or the heaviest seam to a cowhide boot equally well. It is simple in its construction, easily kept in order, and persons of ordinary mechanical genius can learn the whole process of running it in ten minutes. Manufacturers of any kind of work where leather and waxed threads are used, are particularly invited to call and examine. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. 2-19

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, BLOWERS, GRATES,
&c., of all sizes, new and second-hand, constantly on hand. Also, Steam-Pressure Gauges, of all sizes and different kinds, and Water Gauges, at D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. 47 Dey street. D. Griffin & Co.'s Patent Fuel-saving Apparatus. They are also prepared to set Steam Boilers and build Hot Air Furnaces on a plan which will reduce the amount of fuel 25 to 33 per cent. from any other now in use, and obviating the necessity of the high chimneys deemed requisite in the old mode. Rights for setting boilers and building furnaces also for sale by D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Dey street, New-York. 2-14

LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN-
gines, Ships, Steamboats, Factories, &c. Suction Hose, Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings, Copper and Tinned Rivets, always on hand and for sale by JOHN H. BOWIE & CO., Hose Manufacturers, 25 Ferry street, New-York. 1-30

FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS AND COLOGNE MILL-STONES,
Mill Rovers and Machinery of every description, at the Columbian Foundry, 43 Duane street. 1-26

GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.—THIS PUMP HAS
in every instance where exhibited in competition with other pumps, taken the highest awards—gold and silver medals and diplomas. It has been introduced to a great extent in Europe, Asia, and South America. Large orders are now being filled for Persia for irrigation. The proprietors of the British Patent, during the World's Great Exhibition in London, in 1851, offered to pay \$5,000 to the Mechanics' Charitable Association, if this pump did not excel any pump that could be brought to compete with it by fifteen per cent., while its cost should not exceed one-third that of any plunger, piston, or rotary pump in use. The American proprietors have equal confidence, and are disposed to meet any party with any kind of pump on their own terms for a trial of respective advantages. That this is no vain boast, the following letters addressed to the inventor by some of the most respectable and extensive manufacturing houses in the United States, are considered sufficient evidence.

J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Sir: We have had running one of your twelve-inch Centrifugal Pumps for something over a year, raising water for washing for five paper-mill engines. It has been running constantly night and day since it was started, and has not cost us one cent for repairs. We have had running also one six-inch pump for about six months; upon this we have not expended any thing since it was started. The power required to operate these pumps is less than that used by any other apparatus for raising water which we have ever used; and where the pump is properly set up, it is but a fraction above the theoretical minimum of power required to do the work. We consider yours to be, for the use required in a paper-mill, decidedly the best and most economical pump that we have ever seen. Yours respectfully, SOUTH LEE, Oct. 1, 1853. OWEN & KURLEAU.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FALLS PAPER MILLS.

BUFFALO, January 25, 1853.

Mr. J. STUART GWYNNE, New-York.—Sir: We have the Pump purchased of you in operation. It gives us great pleasure to say that of all pumps we have ever used in our business, this is the only one that has worked to our satisfaction. Previous to putting in this one, we had four cast iron lifting Pumps, of twelve inch bore, and one rotary Pump in use, but they all did not answer the purpose. This one (your Re-acting Centrifugal Pump) throws double the quantity of water, and with one half the power to drive that they did, and never refuses to do duty. Yours, B. BRADLEY & CO.

RUSSELL, January 20, 1853.
J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Dear Sir: We take pleasure in saying that your Centrifugal Pump works to our entire satisfaction, and that we consider it one of the most durable and economical Pumps in use.—Very respectfully yours, JOHN SMITH, Per F. SMITH.

CANDLER, N. J., Dec. 13, 1852.
J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Dear Sir: I reply to your of the 16th, requesting our opinion of your Centrifugal Pump. We have now had in constant use for about three months one of your No. 3 Pumps, during which time it has worked to our entire satisfaction, throwing an amount of water equal to that given by our old pumps, of which we had three double-acting six-inch cylinder. We draw the water 130 feet, with eight feet rise, and force it 22 feet high. We consider them superior to any pump we have ever seen, and will have great pleasure in showing and recommending it to all requiring such. We may add that we find a very great saving of power in driving this pump, employing a narrower belt for it than was used for each of the old ones. Signed, J. R. GREENFIELD.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29, 1853.
Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in giving you my opinion of your Pump. Last winter the enlargement of our canal made a great deal of pumping necessary. For this work ten of your pumps were procured and put in constant use, each worked by a separate steam engine. The water was mixed with mud and other foreign matter, and yet they all worked without stoppage or delay; and since the completion of the work, upon their being carefully examined and inspected, they were found to be in perfect order, requiring no repair. In fact, they seem to be entirely free from liability to get out of order. Their portability is another advantage they possess; it was constantly necessary to change their location, which was done with but trifling delay. For our work, or that of like character, I believe them to be better adapted than any other with which I am acquainted—so, as they have been of the greatest service, I can very confidently recommend them. J. G. STEVENS, Resident Engineer Delaware and Raritan Canal.

HAMMILL MILLS, April 27, 1853.
Mr. J. S. GWYNNE, New-York.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in saying that the Patent Centrifugal Pump, purchased from you in January last, is satisfactory to me in all respects. For the amount of power employed, I am well satisfied it will throw more water than any other pump I have seen or used. When it was first started it was driven with a Gutta Percha half-inch cord, but the difficulty of keeping the ends of the belt fastened induced my foreman to substitute a piece of hemp twine, such as bundles of paper are tied up with, and for the past two months we have been driving this pump with this trifling cord. I use the Pump for bleach liquor, and it raised 37 feet at the rate of 40 gallons per minute. I will forward you an order for another Pump in a few days. Yours truly, J. N. COPE.

These Pumps are manufactured and sold by UNION POWER CO. of U. S., 49 Dey street, New-York. 2-6

CHARLES LEHMAN, MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND
Designer, Chatham street, (Chatham Bank Building.) New-York.—Specifications, Estimates, and Contracts made for steam-engines, pumps, presses, tools, &c., &c. Patent Drawings, sectional and perspective views, working plans for inventions and models, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch. 2-9

LOUIS DRESCHER, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER
of the Blistering Galvanic Battery, Scientific Instruments, and Brass Finisher, (Columbian Foundry,) 43 Duane street, New-York.—Electro-magnetic instruments for medical use; magneto-electric machines without acids or liquids, diploma granted in 1852; galvanic batteries, constructed on the principles of Smee, Daniell, Grove, Bunsen; magnets of all sizes; electric engines, telegraphs, and other apparatus; in schools; stereoscopes with diagrams, and daguerreotypes; chemical scales and weights; instruments repaired, &c. 2-15

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-
chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 2-11

DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERN
and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted Hose of all sizes, Hose Couplings, Cast Iron Fountains, &c. These Pumps, from their construction, and little liability to disorder, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad water-stations, breweries, tan works, steamboats, water boats, family purposes, hot liquid, &c. I also manufacture to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men. The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. The Cistern and Force Pumps are so arranged that they will not freeze if placed out-doors. They are made of cast iron in part. 2-22 G. B. FARNAM, 34 Cliff street.

F. AND C. WUTERICH, FRANKLIN STREET, NEW-HA-
ven Freight R. R. Depot, No. 5, Room 37, up stairs, N. Y.—Machinists and Manufacturers of Confectioners' tools. N. B.—Also, small machinery and gear-cutting made to order at the shortest notice. 2-5

NEW-YORK MARBLED IRON WORKS.

OFFICE, No. 413 BROADWAY.

(Corner of Lispenard street.)

Manufactory, corner of 6th Avenue and Forty-seventh street. THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF MAR-bleized Iron Mantels, Table Tops, Columns, Pilasters, Clock Cases, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., representing the choicest varieties of Marble. Also, Window Lintels, Sills, Balconies, and other castings for buildings of every description. The above Company beg leave to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and the public generally, to their assortment of MARBLED CAST IRON MANTELS, and other articles, which they are now manufacturing on the most enlarged scale, the beauty and design of which, and their exquisite finish, have never been equalled, and cannot be excelled. Their exact imitations of the finest varieties of Marble, such as Egyptian, Sienna, Brocatelle, Verd, &c., has elicited the unequalled commendation of connoisseurs in Marbles, and established their popularity with the public.

Some of the advantages of this discovery consist in its capability of withstanding a HIGH HEAT, of resisting ACIDS and OILS, which stain and deface Marbles, and their CHEAPNESS, (being about one third the cost,) in comparison with all other kinds of Mantels; also the advantage of being packed and sent with safety to any part of the country. The Marbling department is under the superintendence of Mr. E. DEEMING, who first introduced this invaluable discovery to the public, and demonstrated its practical utility and application to metals and other substances. Address orders and communications to CHARLES CROSBY, Secretary.

NICOLAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL
Arms and Legs, Surgical Orthopedical Machines, Instru-
ments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., 428 Broadway, second floor.
1-30

\$25 TO \$80 PER WEEK.—GOLD AND SILVER PLAT-
ing by a new process, on jewelry and plated arti-
cles. A few ladies and gentlemen will be taught this lucrative
and beautiful art. Can work at home, or suitable for travel-
ing. No apparatus required. Call at No. 237 Hudson street,
from 10 to 12, and from 3 to 4 o'clock. 2-13

SODA-WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE MACHIN-
ist and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Pre-
mium Self-Acting Generators and Boiling Machines, at the
Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 58 Fulton street, 3d
floor, New York.
Draught Tubes, Bottle Moulds, Generators,
Coolers in Tubs, Force Pumps, Model Making.
Copper Fountains, Gasometers.
Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 1-18

MANUFACTURES.

WARNER'S PREMIUM FORCE PUMP.—THE CHEAP-
est pumps for wells, cisterns, steamboats, vessels,
mines, factories, &c. It has taken the premium at the New-
York State Fair, and two silver medals at the American Insti-
tute, New York. Also a premium from the Franklin Institute
of Pennsylvania, and the Maryland Institute of Baltimore.
For sale by A. W. GAY & CO., 118 Maiden lane. State and
county rights for sale. 2-7

MILLER'S PATENT IRON STAIR,

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILING,
GRATING, SHUTTER, DOOR, BEDSTEAD, AND
Iron Picket Fence Manufactory,
26 West Broadway, New-York,
Near the Hudson River Railroad Depot. 1-11

HUNT & SCOTT, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD
and Surveying Instruments, 53 Fulton street, (corner
of Cliff,) New-York. All kinds of instruments repaired and
adjusted on moderate terms. Instruments delivered and sent
for. 1-13

BROADWAY WIRE WORKS.—WINTERBURN & SILK-
WORTH, 430 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of
Bird Cages of every pattern and quality; Safes, Wire-Fencing,
Flower-Stands and Trainers, Wire Show-Frames, Refrigerat-
ors, Sieves, Riddles, and Screens; as also Wire Cloths of
every gauge, which they offer to the public at liberal prices,
and guarantee them as superior quality and make. The great
success they have met with in their business leads them to
believe that their efforts to please are appreciated. 2-18

THE NEW-YORK SCALEMAKERS' CO. MANUFACTURE
every description of Railroad, Warehouse, Floor and
Portable Platform, Coal and Hay, Bank, Druggists', and Gro-
cers' Scales, Patent Balances, Store Trunk and Proof Safes,
Cash Boxes, &c., &c. Weights graduated to foreign stand-
ards. Every scale made by them is correct, and warranted not
liable to get out of order. Depot at GEORGE G. SHEPPARD'S,
187 Water street, where every description of scales may be
obtained, and all orders promptly attended to.
Manufactory, 129 Amos street, C. N. FARR. Scales repaired
and regulated at short notice. 2-11

THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING," MADE BY THE
Atlantic Railing Works, combines great beauty, strength,
and cheapness. It is a wrought iron framework, connected
by ornamental cast-iron ties and around the structure
itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wire
railing, or heavy and solid like the cast iron. Railings for
Steps, Streets, Offices, Cemeteries, &c., also, Verandahs, Bal-
conies, &c., for sale by GEORGE FOSTER, 338 Broadway, cor-
ner of Walker street, who is the only one authorized to sell
this description of railing. 2-18

STAIRS, STAIRS.—STAIR HAND-RAILING, THAT IN-
tricate but beautiful branch of Carpentry, now worked and
moulded by machinery (no pitch-board or pattern of any kind
wanted) to suit any kind of stairs, circular or elliptical, in an
accurate and unerring manner, and, for perfection and ele-
gance, far surpassing hand labor, and at half the cost. Also,
Church Pew Scrolls, Pew Capping, plain and fancy Stair
Brackets, Newels and Balusters, of modern and antique pat-
tern, at 127 Grand street, New-York. Orders sent to 127
Grand street, three doors east of Broadway, from any part of
the world, for any description of Stair Hand-railing, will be
attended to in an incomparable manner, and with accuracy
and dispatch, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. 2-12

NEW AND WEIGHLY.—MAYER KREITZ & EBRICH,
inventors and only manufacturers of India Rubber
Varnishes, office and store, 406 Pearl street.—This varnish is
preferable to all the other kinds now in use, because it con-
tains a solution of India Rubber, which gives to all objects for
which it is used a most brilliant luster, making them impene-
trable to water and air, and adapted to all temperatures.
The above article is cheaper and more durable than any
other kind, and can be used for furniture and for varnishing
the inside and outside of buildings. We recommend espe-
cially, copal, damar, coach furniture, painters', leather, black
japan, roof, ship, &c., &c., varnishes. Agents for the city and
country wanted; a fair per centage will be given. 2-39

OTTO & KOHLER, MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL
and Orthopedical Machines and Instruments, Trusses,
Bandages, &c., No. 58 Chatham street, (second floor,) New-
York. All kinds of Instruments, Tools, and Scissors made,
repaired, and ground at the shortest notice. 2-7

PORTABLE FORGES.—REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER,
successor of E. Flagler, and sole manufacturer of Queen's
patent portable Forge and Bellows, respectfully gives notice
that he has removed his depot for the sale of said Forges to
No. 210 Water street, (directly opposite his old location,) where,
by the long-attested superiority of this portable Forge over
all others for the use of blacksmiths, machinists, jewelers,
dentists, cooperists, shipbuilders, quarries, public works, &c.,
&c., he hopes to retain a continuance of past patronage.
FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water street. 2-23

RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO
supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is
not only economical, but combines the conveniences for
boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna
Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to
A. McPHERSON, No. 238½ Water street. 2-40

SOLOMON S. REILLY, CAMPHENE AND LAMP MANU-
facturer, 138 Canal street, corner of Light; 51 Carmine
street, corner of Bedford; 107 Greenwich street, corner of
Courtlandt; 216 Canal street, near Hudson. Camphene Distil-
lery, corner of Ninth Avenue and Gansevoort street. Solar
Lamps, Grandoloes, Chandeliers, Bracket, Candelabras, Lamps
for Oil, Camphene, and Burning Fluid; pure Sperm, Solar, and
Lard Oil; Camphene and Burning Fluid; Alcohol, Turpentine,
at wholesale and retail. Orders by post or other-
wise promptly attended to. 2-10

DANIEL D. WINANT, SUCCESSOR TO D. PENN, BIL-
lard Table maker, No. 73 Gold street, between Beekman
and Spruce, New-York. Every thing in the line furnished at
10 per cent less than any other establishment in the city.
Tables, balls, maces, cues, cloths, by the piece or yard; Gibb's
adhesive cue wax; silk and worsted pockets; fringes; French
and American patent cue points; cord, pool boards, rule
boards, &c. In short, every thing in the trade always to be
had. Spanish pins. Orders by letter, for new articles or for
repairs, attended to as promptly as if given in person. 2-21

M. J. PAMBACH & GALVAGNI, MANUFACTURERS OF
Fancy Leather Goods, for Stationers. No. 14 North
William street, New-York. 2-8

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—THOMAS C. MOORE, OF
108 Beekman street, New-York, manufacturer of Brass,
Copper, and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Sifters, Bird Cages, Super-
fine Boiling Wire Coal, Sand, and Grain Screens, Painted
Wire Window Blinds, Locomotive, Brush, and Strainer Wire,
Ornamental Wire Fence, Barding, &c., for Gardeners, &c. 2-15

NEW-YORK JOURNEYMEN SCALEMAKERS' CO., MANU-
facture every description of railroad, warehouse, hay,
floor, and portable platform, bank, gold, and counter Scales,
Patent Balances, &c. Weights graduated to foreign stand-
ards. Every scale made by them is correct, and warranted
not liable to get out of order. Warehouse, 216 Pearl street,
New-York. Manufactory, 39 Greene street, New-York; where
every description of scales may be obtained, and all orders
promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice.
J. BRYDEN,
J. ROUBIDOUX. 2-3

EVANS & MILLWARD, 90 DUANE STREET, NEW-YORK,
manufacturers of paper mache goods, and ornamental
japaners of all kinds of metalised ware, patent enamelled
glass paintings for fancy stores, beautifully inlaid with pearl
paupe mache, panels for ships, steamboats, and piano fortes,
piano plates, do, music stools, mantels, summer pieces, clocks,
tables, &c., &c. Ladies' fancy articles of every description,
and ladies learning the art supplied with materials of all
kinds. Portmanteaus, sugar cases, card cases, &c., supplied to
the trade. This establishment is the largest of its kind in the
Union, and work can be produced in it equal to any from the
European markets, either as regards beauty of tints or excel-
lency of pattern and design. The specimens from this estab-
lishment, which were exhibited at the late Fair of the Ameri-
can Institute, were rewarded with a Gold and also a Silver
Medal, and they were pronounced to be the most superior
work of the kind ever produced in this country. 2-15

JAMES S. SMITH, MANUFACTURER OF MILITARY
Equipments, No. 15 Dutch street, New-York.—Regulation
caps, belts, knapsacks, &c. The subscriber, in addition to the
manufacture of every variety of cap and belt ornaments,
plates, letters, figures, &c., has facilities for making all articles
for fitting out companies, viz.: caps, belts, knapsacks, car-
tridge boxes, horse equipments, metal and worsted shoulder
knots, pompons, feathers, &c. The public and the trade may
rely on all articles sold at this establishment to be of the best
workmanship, and at prices warranted to give satisfaction. 2-7

FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.—
HENRY WILLISHER, Manufacturer and Importer of
Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing-tackle, consisting of Limerick
and Kirby salmon, trout, bass, pike, perch and other Hooks;
Salmon, Lake, and Trout Flies; Cork and Wood Floats; Flax
Twisted and Plaited Silk, Chinese Grass Hair, and Cable-laid
Lines; Bowditch, Swivel, Hollow, and Plain Sinkers; &c.
Silk Lines ready for use; Silk-worm Gut; Snells; Double
Twist, and Single Gut Leaders; Spoon Bait; Squids; Multi-
plying and Plain Reels, Nets, Artificial Fish; Walking-cane
and other Rods; Lolly's and Chambers' Sail Needles; Pack
and Willsher's superior Sharps and Between Needles; &c.
Cheap for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 9 Cedar street,
New-York. N. B.—Orders per mail or otherwise promptly at-
tended to. 2-40

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—TO SOUTHERN AND WEST-
ern Merchants.—The subscriber would invite the attention
of merchants and others to his extensive stock of Vulcanized
Metallic Rubber Goods, consisting in part of—
Coats, Horse Covers, Life Preservers,
Cloaks, Toggies, Carriage Cloths, Taps,
Capes, Hospital Sheetings, Doll Heads,
Caps, Steam Packing, Air Balls,
Sout'westers, Machine Belting, Gloves,
Pantaloon, Breast Pumps, Mittens,
Woolen, Sprays, Navy Bags,
Leggins, Nipple Shields, Travelling Bags,
Wading Boots, Nursing Bottles, Air Belows,
Fishing do, Piano Covers, Air Belts, &c., &c.
Buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase from
first hands, and not pay two or three prices for the same.
The first quality—warranted to stand any climate, and are
of the first quality—are warranted to stand any climate, and are
offered for sale at low prices, for cash or approved paper, by
D. HODGMAN, New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27
Maiden Lane, (first corner from Broadway,) and 59 Nassau
street, Factory, Tuckahoe, Westchester county, N. Y. 2-14

OLIVER, WIRE WORKER, NO. 25 FULTON STREET,
corner of Water, up stairs.—Wove Wire of every de-
scription; Sieves and Riddles; coal, sand, and gravel Screens;
and Wire Work of all kinds. Also, the most ingenious patent
self-setting, revolving Rat-trap in the world. Locomotive spark
Wire, &c. N. B.—Agricultural implement manufacturers sup-
plied with wove wire at the shortest notice, and as low as at
any factory in the Union. 2-24

WOOD & HUNTER, NO. 144 CENTRE STREET, NEW-
York, Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe for the
conveyance of steam, water, and gas.
Steam Cocks, Globe Valves, Force Pumps for Steam
Engines,
Globe " Check " Stocks and Dies,
Gauge " Angle " Screw-driving Machines,
Union Joint " Flange " Balance Valves.
Solder Nipples.
Also on hand and made to order, Fixtures and Fittings of
every description for the conveyance of Steam, Water and Gas.

CHRISTIAN DIETRICH, IMPORTER AND MANUFAC-
turer of German Fancy Baskets. Also, Manufacturer of
Cane and Willow ware. 32 Maiden Lane, New-York. Rattan
Chairs, Baskets, &c., repaired. 2-3

AXES AND HATCHETS.—MADE BY COLLINS & CO.,
Hartford, the only genuine Collins' Axes. An extensive
and constant supply of all the various patterns and sizes of
these superior Goods.
Also, Adzes, California Picks, and other edged tools, suited
to this and foreign markets, for sale on favorable terms to the
trade, by the manufacturers, at their warehouse in this city
213 Water street. COLLINS & CO. 1-23

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, GUN MATERIALS, SPORTING
Apparatus, Fine Cutlery, &c., &c.
ONION & WHEELLOCK,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
99 Maiden Lane, New-York.

Invite the attention of Merchants and Sportmen to their ex-
tensive and well-selected assortment of the above Goods,
which they offer at the lowest possible prices, and on the most
advantageous terms. Depot for the above Goods, and other
Fire Arms, manufactured by ALLEN & THURBER.
Colt's Pistols of all sizes always on hand. 2-10

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL SURGERY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—SAMUEL
GILBERT, M. D., after a long and extensive experience
in Memphis, Tennessee, and more recently in New-Orleans,
has removed to New-York, and taken rooms at 483 Broadway,
where he invites patients to call and test his skill in the rad-
ical cure of the following diseases, many of which are deemed
incurable by his brethren of the faculty, without instruments
of any kind, viz:

1. Ulcers and Tumors, called cancerous.
 2. Scrofula in all its forms.
 3. White Swellings, and Chronic Diseases of the Joints.
 4. Tumors, Wens, Carbuncles, Tetter, Scald Head, and all Eruptions on the Skin.
 5. Chronic Diseases of the Eyes, &c.
 6. Female Diseases, of however long standing.
- DR. GILBERT invites Physicians to send patients they deem
incurable, and witness for themselves the power of his new
remedies. Office hours, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. 1-17

THE PURITY AND WHITENESS OF SKIN WHICH THE
use of Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap produces is sur-
passingly beautiful. Not a vestige of tan, freckles, sallowness,
sunburn, pimples, frowns, roughness, chaps, chafes, or
other cutaneous disfigurements can be seen upon the skin
which is frequently washed with this marvelous compound.
The purest alabaster could scarcely rival in whiteness, smooth-
ness and transparency the complexion which has been beau-
tified by this delicious soap. It is, moreover, delicious for
shampooing Gouraud's Hair Restorative, or Circassian Gloss,
not only possesses the wonderful power of imparting to wiry
hair a rich silkiness and superb gloss, but it also restores the
hair to places whence it has fallen off. Trial Bottles, 25 cents
each. Gouraud's Liquid Rouge gives to pale lips and cheeks a
rosiness so permanent that it cannot be removed by the most
violent rubbing. Gouraud's Poudre Subtile is warranted to
uproot hair from low foreheads or any part of the body. Gou-
raud's Liquid Hair Dye will instantaneously change red, gray
or white hair to a beautiful brown or black, without staining
the skin. Gouraud's Lily White is much prized by ladies for
flushed, rough skins.

Caution—The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD
are only to be had at 67 Walker street, first store from (not in)
Broadway.
Agents—T. R. Callender, 88 South 3d-st. Philadelphia; Bates,
129 Washington-st., Boston; Green, Worcester; Guild, Bangor;
W. D. Robinson, Portland, Me.; G. Fargue, 26 St. Charles-st.,
New-Orleans; E. H. Haycraft, 90 4th-st., Louisville; Couze, De-
troit, Mich.; Carleton & Co., Lowell; Yale, Bristol; Albert
Perry, Manchester; Isaac Post, Rochester; Robert Cameron,
Bridgeport, Ct.; McNary & Buck, Hartford; George Greig,
Nashville, Tenn.; S. B. Crocheron, M. D., Cahawba, Ala.; and
generally throughout the Union.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms for cash. Small orders
executed by Mail and Expresses. 2-14

EYE-SIGHT.—E. S. FRANKS, SPECTACLE-MAKER, 62
Bowery, (third door from the Bowery Theatre.) Optician to
the New-York Eye Hospital and Eye Infirmary, adjusts his
Improved Spectacles to Weak Sight with unerring accuracy,
at a low price, and changes them without further charge, if
not approved of. References: Drs. Dubois, Wilkes, and Hal-
stead, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Infirmary; Dr. Ste-
phenson and Rogers, Surgeons to the New-York Eye Hospital;
Drs. Halstead and Bulkley, Physicians to the New-York Hos-
pital; Dr. Wood, late President of the New-York Academy of
Medicine; Dr. Darius A. Demarest, Demonstrator at the New-
York University Medical College; Dr. Mott, Dr. Wallace, and
Dr. Dixon, Editor of the Scalpel. 2-24

THE EAR.—A. S. HEATH, M. D., AURIST AND OCUL-
ist, devotes his attention, from 10 to 2, to the treatment
of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, ear-
throats, and all diseases producing deafness and blindness,
of which scrofula ranks first. Office, 40 Howard street, first door
east of Broadway. 1-19

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE WINES OF ALL DE-
scriptions, Pure Holland Gin, Superior Old Jamaica
and St. Croix Rum, Scotch Ale, London Porter, with a general
assortment of all articles connected with the liquor trade, for
sale at the extensive vaults of John J. Staff, corner of Broad-
way and Anthony street. This stock of Wines and Liquors
has been selected with great care, especially for family use,
and the trade of our first-class hotels. Those who deal with
Mr. Staff will find him an honorable and an accommodating
tradesman. 1-17

OREGON WHEAT.—THIS WHEAT PRODUCES A LAR-
ger berry than I have ever seen grown this side of the
Rocky Mountains. It yields largely, is said to be very hardy,
and the flour made from it is considered of a superior quality.
White Mediterranean Wheat is a new and very excellent
variety, which I have also for sale.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191, Water-street. 1-5

HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD MINING COM-
pany, located at Grass Valley, California.—organized
July 7, 1852—is now in the full tide of successful operation; its
veins are opened, being worked and highly productive; its
mill is of great power, complete in all respects, and now work-
ing with the most satisfactory results, and its prospects for fu-
ture success, founded upon actual experience, are of an un-
usually flattering nature. There was taken out previous to
Dec. 20, 1852, upwards of \$160,000, and the yield of the mine is
steadily increasing with each successive report.

It is by far the most successful mining company in California,
and its Directors confidently anticipate quarterly dividends
of not less than 10 per cent, commencing in October next.
Dividends payable quarterly in October, January, April and
July, at the office of the Company in Grass Valley, and at the
agency office in New-York.

A few shares, and copies of the charter and by-laws, together
with other particulars, may be obtained upon application to
DANIEL ADEE, Agent, 107 Fulton-street, N. Y. 2-15

WHITE LEAD—PURE AND FULL WEIGHT.—THE UN-
designed, agents for the sale of the long-established
Brand of Mordecai Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia, keep contin-
ually on hand a complete assortment of the same, and are
prepared to supply the trade on the most favorable terms. The
quality branded "pure" is guaranteed to be entirely free from
adulteration. The packages also to contain net weight, as
heretofore customary, which, at the lowest estimate, is a sav-
ing to the consumer of at least one-half cent per pound over
gross weight. 2-10

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water street.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—THREE YEARS AGO, THE
manufacture of the "EUGENE" R. DURKEE
was known only to a small circle of his acquaintances, but its
real worth, and the perseverance of its proprietor, has won for
it world-wide celebrity, and in every city, town and village
throughout this country its name is a familiar household word.
To the trade nothing more saleable or profitable is offered.
Principal office, 150 Water street, New-York. For sale by gro-
cers generally. 2-12

UNION STEAM SUGAR REFINERY, 28 LEONARD STREET,
(Between Hudson and West Broadway.) The subscriber
has constantly for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, different
grades of their superior qualities of refined sugars and syrups,
diamond A, B, C, and yellow. HARRIS EVANS & CO. 2-16

FRISARD PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned respectfully requests the attention of dealers and the public generally to the superior merits of this Wine, which he is now introducing in this market. With a view to establishing a reputation in this country equal to that enjoyed by them in Europe, the proprietors, Messrs. FRISARD PERE ET FILS, guarantee that the Wines shall be of uniform quality, and equal to the best now in vogue. An invoice is now landing from ship John Spear, from Havre.

WILLIAM W. HINCKEN, 11 Old Slip,
Sole Agent for the United States.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASE.—F. A. MORRELL, General Undertaker, would inform his friends and the public that he furnishes every thing in the above line at short notice—gives personal attention at funerals; and he assures those who may favor him with a call, that it shall be done with entire satisfaction.

N. B. Charges moderate. He invites attention to the Metallic Burial Cases, and expects by a strict attention to business to merit the approval of those who, through affliction, may need his services. Metallic Burial Cases and Wood Coffins, of every quality. Interments procured in all the cemeteries. Office, 87 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

MILITARY GOODS.—JAMES H. LENT, SUCCESSOR TO Andrew M. Shiers, 121 Fulton street, between William and Nassau, manufacturer of all kinds of military caps, saddles, saddle-cloths, holsters, bridles, and plumes of all kinds made to order. Military companies about changing their uniforms, or new companies about forming, supplied with samples of the newest patterns, at the shortest notice, from the oldest place of the kind in the city.

JOHN B. HARLOW, DEALER IN DOORS, SASH & BLINDS. No. 94 Beekman street, between Pearl and Cliff-streets, New-York. Glazing done with neatness and dispatch.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RESTAURANT in the world, under Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Centre and Grand streets, N. Y., containing twenty-six private supper-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, the entrance to which is in Orange street; twenty Tent-rooms, after the Grand order, for gentlemen; a large Supper-room, which can accommodate 150 persons, intended for parties, military or civil companies; also the best Billiard Tables in the city, all fitted up in a style of unsurpassed splendor. Wines and cigars of the choicest brands. Messrs. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

Free Lunch, week-days, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.; on Sunday, Fish Chowder from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

MALTA STONE FLOWER-VASES OF DIFFERENT SIZES and handsomely enameled, and for sale by LILLIE & RACINES, 109 Front street.

A. R. M. MIKLOS, POLYTECHNIC OFFICE, REMOVED to No. 11 Wall street, Room 12.

Sec. 1. Surveying and Engineering.—Surveying and levelling of land, railroad lines, and canals, designs and drawings of topographical maps, building of bridges, machinery of every kind, and the conduct of the same.

Sec. 2. Architecture.—Design and drawing of plans for buildings of every kind, and in any style; specification and superintending of decorating of churches, &c.; perspective views for any building, &c.

Sec. 3. Science of Mining.—Science of mining, surveying of mountains and mines, design and drawing of geognostical maps, examining of mines and minerals, and the estimation of the same.

Sec. 4. Lithography.—Every kind of surveying, engineering, and architectural objects, perspective views of engines and steamboats, &c., will be accepted for lithography. Scenery taken from nature.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.—TENTS, HAMMOCKS, AWNINGS, BAGS, &c., manufactured by C. JOHNSON, No. 116 Maiden Lane, and No. 199 Hester street, New-York, where every description of the above-named articles can be found. All orders promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN H. WOODCOCK, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF Paris fancy goods, combs, brushes, perfumery, &c. Fans, silk guards, portmanteaus, wax beads, hair pins, jet pins, gilt and jet bracelets, breast, scarf, and shawl pins. 33 John street, (up stairs.) New-York.

JAS. S. BRADLEY & CO., GLAZERS AND PICTURE FRAME Makers. Agents for the sale of Gilt Mouldings, French Plate Looking Glasses, &c., 153 William street, corner of Ann street, New-York. N. B.—Merchants' orders for cards promptly attended to.

LORENZO VENTURA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Segars. No. 143 Fulton street, New-York. The bar is well stocked with the choicest Wines and Segars.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE: WITH colored anatomical plates of the Male and Female Organs—never before published. Being a complete treatise, with a description of the causes, symptoms, and most certain mode of cure, of all the diseases to which they are liable from the secret infirmities of youth and mature age, arising from diseases in both sexes; with illustrative cases, certificates of the most unparalleled cures ever performed. Testimonials from physicians, and editorial acknowledgments. Both married and single should read this invaluable work. No one should get married before consulting it. Those who have been addicted to self-abuse, or other excesses, can there find a certain cure without mercury. Persons requiring medical aid, before adopting any treatment, ought to know from its pages the superiority of his Paris and London treatment of diseases; by so doing they can avoid the imposition of quackery existing in cities. M. LARMOIT is a regularly educated European physician and surgeon, and has for years, and is now devoting his time to the treatment of the diseases there mentioned from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 till 9 evenings, Sundays excepted. Any person sending 25 cents will receive a copy free of postage, or five copies for \$1. Address Dr. LARMOIT, 42 Reade street, corner of Broadway, or Box 71, Broadway Post-office, New-York. Sold by Garrett & Co., 23 Ann street; Stringer & Townsend, 223 Broadway, and J. C. Harriott, 422½ Broadway, New-York.

PAINTS.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT, MANUFACTURED BY THE Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, New-Jersey.—The Company have now on hand a supply of this Paint, which they offer to the public as the best article known for roofs, decks and bottoms of steamers and other vessels, also for brick and wood-work generally; and from its spark and cinder-proof qualities, they can safely recommend it as the best and most perfect protection for railroad and other bridges, cars, depot buildings, &c. The strongest testimonials of the virtues of this article from officers of the army, superintendents of railroads, insurance companies, captains, sailors, painters, &c., may be seen, together with specimens on tin, wood, canvas, &c., at the depot of the Company. For sale, dry, in packages of 200 lbs. and upwards, and in oil, in kegs of 50, 60, and 100 lbs., by

R. BOBERT, General Agent,
120 Pearl and 73 Beaver street.

PIANO FORTES.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES, AT NO. 441 BROADWAY.—A large assortment of Pianos from the celebrated house of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; also the well-known Instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., with a full supply of new and second-hand Pianos, of various makers, for sale at very low prices. Pianos to let.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No. 441 Broadway.

PROVISIONS.

WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBL. SALMON, 2000 bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 3000 Small Packages Mackerel, 300 bbls. New Shad, 500 halfs Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 300 halfs New Herring, 1000 Quintals New-Dried Cod fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 2000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kitts New Soused Salmon, 500 Kegs New Speed Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c.

For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO.,
81 Day street, between Washington and West.
May 13th, 1852. NELSON WELLS. 1-52 S. H. WOOD.

VAN NORDEN'S.

DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, AND LARD, ARE CONSTANTLY receiving supplies of the above, which will be sold at the very lowest market prices. Goshen and Western Butter, in tubs and firkins, Cheese in casks and boxes, Lard in barrels, tubs and kegs. For sale at

VAN NORDEN'S, 157 West street, New-York.

MILLER, HARING & CO., WHOLESALE COMMISSION Merchants for all kinds of Country Produce, and salesmen for all kinds of Live Stock, No. 3 Erie Place, Reade street, New-York. J. MILLER, S. D. HARING, H. K. MILLER.

TWO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.—Mustard.—WITTINGTON & WILDE's celebrated Premium Mustard, First Premiums, American Institute, 1847—1852. Put up expressly for the Southern and Western Markets, in kegs, cans, tins, and bottles, &c. This Mustard is manufactured from the best English and Trieste seed, and needs no other recommendation than the extensive sale it has met with for the past number of years, and being used by the United States Army, and many of the Hospitals in the United States. Liberal discount made to cash purchasers. For sale by WITTINGTON & WILDE, office of L. I. Mustard and Spice Mills, 7 Dutch street, New-York opposite Wm. Colgate & Co.'s Soap Factory. Also for sale, Coffees, Spices of all kinds, Cocoa, Saleratus, Indigo, Rice Flour, &c., pertaining to the trade.

REAL ESTATE.

S. F. COGSWELL, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 337 AND 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn, is prepared to give his personal attention to sales of Houses and Lands in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. Proprietors of houses and vacant lots, residing in the Country, who are not able to collect their rents except at very great inconvenience to themselves, or to dispose of their property, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, who refers to the following gentlemen for testimonials:

Hon. FRANCIS B. STRYKER, ex-Mayor city of Brooklyn,
Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH, Pres. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.—BY JAMES M. MILLER—Store No. 81 Maiden Lane.—James M. Miller will give his personal attention to Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange, and to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families; also his personal attention to the sale of Cattle.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—KIMBALL & BEESLEY HAVE REMOVED the Boot and Shoe Store from 257 to 323 Broadway—St. Nicholas Hotel—where they have constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of every variety.

REMOVAL.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has removed from his old stand, 74 Fulton street, to 335 Broadway, where he has a spacious store, well stocked with every thing desirable in the way of watches, jewelry, &c., diamonds, pins, rings, chains, both for ladies and gents, of the richest patterns. Notwithstanding I have removed to Broadway, I intend to sell at my former low prices.

LEVI SCRIBNER, 335 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—A. BININGER & CO. (FORMERLY 141 Broadway) have removed to the white marble store, circular corner, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty street, corner of Temple, third door west of Broadway, where they continue to import G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines, Madeira, Sherry, Port, French and German Wines, Cognac Brandies, vintages of 1790, 1815, 1825 to 1852, in U. S. Bonded Warehouses, Hennessey, Otard, Maet, and Pinet's, &c. Choicest Havana Segars; Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.; as well as every other article in their line of business.

SASHES AND BLINDS.

DOORS, SASHES, SASH DOORS, AND BLINDS.—THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the best kiln-dried Door Sashes, Sash Doors, outside and inside Blinds, Shutters, &c., &c., to be found in the market, and would invite the attention of builders and others to the above articles, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Orders received by mail or otherwise filled with dispatch. Sashes ready glazed or glazed to order at the shortest notice.

IRA PORTER & CO.,
No. 8 Spruce street, a few doors from Nassau, N. Y.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.—F. W. TUXBURY, NO. 15 Burling Slip, between Water and Front streets, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the above articles, would invite the attention of builders, shippers, and the trade generally, to his large and complete assortment of Kiln-dried Doors, Sashes, and Blinds, manufactured of good stock, and in the best manner. Glazed Sash Doors, Glazed Sashes, on hand or glazed to order, all of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices. F. W. T.'s connection with extensive manufacturers enables him to fill orders at short notice.

STATIONERY.

WILLARD FELT, NO. 161 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane) Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOU-REL, No. 77 Maiden Lane, sell all articles in their line at low prices, at retail, or by the quantity.

Account Books,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes,
Notes, Drafts, Receipts,
Hotel Registers,
Sets of Books for Societies,
Writing Desks,
Scrap books,
Shipping Receipt Boxes,
Patent Inkstands,
Tin Cash and Deed Books,
Manifold Letter Writers,
Bankers' Note Cases,
Slates, Pencils,
Chessmen,
Perforated Boards,
Fancy Stationery in great variety.
Books ruled and bound to pattern.
Job Printing executed at low rates. Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Checks, Receipts, &c.

FRANCIS & LOU-REL,
Stationers and Booksellers, 77 Maiden Lane.

FALL TRADE.—HERTS BROTHERS, WHOLESALE Stationers and Importers; English, French, and German Fancy Goods Warehousemen, &c., No. 241 Broadway, facing the Park, New-York.—The undersigned beg to inform the trade in general that they have opened their new store as above, where they intend keeping a constant supply of every article appertaining to the Stationery business, as also a full and varied assortment of English, French, and German Fancy Goods, Artists' Materials, Colors, &c., &c., the whole of which, being purchased for cash from the best markets in Europe, they can offer at prices that cannot fail to meet your approval. Their stock will be continually augmented by fresh arrivals of every new or desirable article in the European market, purchased expressly for their sales by Mr. D. B. HERTS, of London and Paris. Being confident that we can do as well for our customers as any house in this country, we solicit the favor of a call and examination of our stock, or your orders by mail, which will receive the prompt attention of Your obedient servants, HERTS BROTHERS.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr. }
JACOB HERTS. }

1-4

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—PECK & Hoonless, Manufacturers of Blank Books, Importers and Dealers in Fancy and Staple Stationery of every description, No. 139 Pearl street and 30 Beaver street, near Wall street, New-York. Country Merchants supplied at low rates. Particular and prompt attention given to orders.

MADAGASCAR OR LOPEARED RABBITS.—A FEW pairs of these large and superb animals for sale. Price \$10 to \$15 per pair.
T. W. VAN NORDEN,
189 Water street.

TERRIER DOGS, OF THE SMOOTH-FAIRED AND TAN- ned muzzle breed. These are famous ratlers, very active, and make excellent farm dogs.
T. W. VAN NORDEN, 189 Water street.

SUFFOLK PIGS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED to receive orders for pure Suffolk Pigs, bred from stock imported in 1845 by the late William Stickney, also by the subscribers in January last.

Address JOSIAH STICKNEY, Watertown, or ISAAC STICKNEY, Boston, Mass.

1-1350w

SCHOOLS.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—THIS Institution was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the purpose of presenting to agriculturists the means for acquiring a knowledge of the arts and sciences appropriate to their vocation; to prepare students in practical and liberal labor, by training the mind in a system which shall inculcate an intimate acquaintance with the sciences essential to agricultural success. To insure the development of principles and their application to the soil, the Legislature has required the purchase of not less than three hundred acres of land.

The Trustees, having accepted the trust confided to them by the Legislature, organized the State Agricultural College by the following appointments:

JOHN DELAFIELD, President of the College.

Hon. JOHN A. KING, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

JOEL W. BACON, Secretary.

N. B. KIDDER, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board, on the 4th of June, a Report was presented by J. P. Johnson, from a Special Committee on the Location of the College, declaring "that after an examination of the Oaklands Farm, in Seneca County, they are entirely satisfied that the price asked for it is its fair value in the market for farming purposes; that it is, by previous preparation, by position, and variety of soil, in every respect adapted to the objects of the Institution; that the title is perfect; and recommend that the chain of title be entered at large on the minutes of the Board," &c. This farm is situated midway between the market towns of Waterloo and Geneva, in full view of Seneca Lake, and overlooking the village of Geneva. Elevated about one hundred and five feet above the lake, it is free from causes disturbing health. Its soil varies from a strong clay to a sandy loam, presenting varieties sufficient for testing by experiment every doubtful question in relation to soils, and to exhibit the most approved system of cultivation.

The Trustees are prepared to receive, from farmers and friends of agriculture, proposals for the Capital Stock of the Institution, which will be distributed in shares of fifty dollars each, payable 10 per cent. on subscribing, 40 per cent. on 1st of July, 50 per cent. on 1st October.

The Trustees may be addressed (post-paid) at their respective residences, as follows:

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HORSE MARKETS.

AMOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27

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